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HIGH LIFE IN VIENNA.

Distinguished Visitors and Antecedent Troubles—The Status of English and American Visitors.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Friday, May 16, 1873.

When people read that the King or Prince of Utopia or Kakoorasia has arrived at such and such a Court, they think, if they give the matter a thought, that it is just the same thing as if Mr. Smith, of London, or Mr. Brown, of New-York, had arrived at the Clarendon or the Grand Hotel. But it is nothing of the kind. There are hosts of cares and troubles on the heads and shoulders of all the royal people on both sides. Immense preparation and correspondence by telegraph, dispatches, and "arrangements" precede and accompany the visit. The number of followers to be provided for, their rank and requirements, the personnel and *valetaille* of the guests, must be made known and suitable accommodation got ready. Railway authorities have to be warned, the masters of the ceremonies must be on the alert, a chef and a cellar have to be established, carriages are to be detailed with proper complements of coachmen, grooms, ostlers, and horses. Then the courtly attendants must be selected, a General and a Chamberlain at the least for a Prince of the blood; guards of honor must be furnished by the War Minister, and proper accommodation provided at theatres and places of entertainment. An amount of care and forethought must be displayed which does not creep to the surface in results, but is most necessary for the comfort and due honor of the guests. On the other side, there are certain restrictions and obligations imposed on the guest from which a private person would be quite free. His hours are numbered. He must give himself up to masters of ceremonies, set receptions, visits, dinners, dances, and can scarce call a minute his own. He and his people feast on the choicest and live like Sardanapali, but there is a destroyer at the gate as the favored guest departs. In the case of foreign princes it is comparatively easy to reward attention and services, by the gift of a few ornaments of metal and colored ribbons to the higher, and small gifts to the lower, of those who have been in attendance. The "cheap defense of nations" is also an economical demonstration of good-will. Orders and decorations are eagerly sought after by men whose hearts are like a pane of glass in Tiffany's showcase. With an English prince, however, there is a great difficulty (or, to put it more clearly, there is only one way, and that a very expensive one) of doing what is easy to the personage who has the gift of orders. An English prince must give first money's worth and next money. To the gentlemen attending on his person he must present handsome souvenirs worthy of a prince; to those below he must make donations of gold. On some occasions I know of, short visits to Courts have cost a certain prince £1,800 or £2,000 in addition to his personal expenses, and in these instances another Prince who had orders to give would not have spent more than a tenth of the sum. But an English Prince ought to be the last man in the world to complain of this because foreign potentates coming to London have to live at rack and manger on their own account. There is a money vote from Parliament for the Shah to be sure—the Sultans was entertained by the Queen. The Viceroy of Egypt, after he had been Lord Dudley's guest, was also invited and sumptuously treated at Buckingham Palace, but generally foreign princes are left to take up their quarters at Claridge's or some other hotel. When the Russian Grand Duke was in London, he had to pay not only for himself and suite, but for the entertainment of the British officers in waiting on him, till one of them brought the matter to the notice of her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain. Then to these very officers, and to the persons in attendance, the visitor, imperial or royal, has to present costly presents, because no English subject can receive a foreign order without permission of the Sovereign, and that is very seldom granted unless for military services rendered in the employment of an ally. There are some four or five great officials whose time is just now fully occupied in speeding the parting and welcoming the coming guests, and under them are little armies of retainers moving and working.

A PRINCE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Take the case of the Prince of Wales. There is first a General of the highest rank below Marshal (Feld Zeugmeister,) the Chevalier de Thom, a high noble, Count Leopold de Thun; a military attaché, Lieut. Col. Baron de Rodolitsch, to attend upon him, with orders to do everything he requires. Each of these has quarters in his residence, the Ministry of Finances—a building rarely, if ever, seen by strangers, yet most worthy of a visit on account of the very interesting and fine portraits of the members of House of Austria, and the richly-decorated apartments. The Prince comes with a small suite—his equerries, Cols. Teesdale and Ellis; his lord-in-waiting, Lord Suffield; his private secretary, Mr. Knollys, and Mr. Chevallier, a clever artist, who takes sketches of the principal points of interest in his way. He is accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur, who brings his equerry, Major Packard, and to whom the Count de Bourbelles is attached by the Emperor. To each of these gentlemen there is a valet appointed, and each has his own servant with him, sometimes two, from England. To each guest there is also assigned a vehicle—a fiacre or brougham—for his own use day and night. Then there is the Count Gleichen, cousin of the Prince, also an invited guest, and quartered like the others. In addition to the body servants told off for each, there is a *valet de place*, to go about if required and attend to private business. There is a staff of cooks and kitchen-maids sent over by the Colonel Kuchenmeister, Count Kursky, under the orders of a major domo. There is a detachment of the stable department also told off, and to sum up there is a detail of the imperial household dispatched to do duty in waiting and in the corridors—the upper class in brilliant uniforms, gold-laced coats, knee-breeches, silk stockings, and swords; the others in black evening dress, black silk stockings, and knee breeches. At 12 o'clock, generally, the breakfast is served in the dernier saloon, and the Prince usually invites several persons to join his table, which is admirably laid out, but he and the suite have a light repast in their rooms between 8 and 9 o'clock. The duty of dining at 4 o'clock with an Archduke comes rather too soon, but it is manfully accomplished, and the imperial family have distressed themselves occasionally by dining an hour later to accommodate their guests. The festivities at Vienna, past, present, and to come, must form a serious sum in the annual accounts of the Emperor's expenditures for the year, for his Majesty cannot *marchander* with his subjects, and he is just as much exposed to extortionate demands as the stranger within his gates. The Kaiser has one advantage over his guests. He can retire early, whereas they must attend balls after the theatres are over, and dance cotillions till the small hours are becoming great in the morning. Now, when such an establishment as that of the Prince of Wales is multiplied by that of the Crown Prince of Prussia—who had a larger *entourage* and was accompanied by the Crown Princess—that of the Crown Prince of Denmark, that of the Count of Flanders, that of the Duke of Oldenbourg, and when to these are added guests in hotels, the anxiety and expense may be imagined.

THE COURT AND SOCIETY.

The traditions of the Court are grandiose, and well are they followed out. But there is one drop of bitterness in the golden cup. The exclusiveness of the Court is very galling to enthusiastic people, who come with letters to their ambassadors and ministers and think they will be invited to all the balls and parties in Vienna. Some ladies who arrived, with the most elaborate toilettes packed up in boxes which contended for space in the railways with the exhibition case, have gone away quite broken-hearted. To a stiff, frigid reception, at which they were presented by their ministers and introduced by the Lord High Chamberlain to their Majesties, they were, indeed, invited, but the doors of the Hof were closed to them on the very fêtes for which alone they sighed. Great people at home, they were small, indeed, in Vienna, where many quarterings are valued more highly than millions of florins—inside the Hof at all events. And yet there are anomalies or caprices not to be easily understood. In Vienna, as elsewhere, a sprightly wit, *savoir faire*, and audacity backed by wealth can find admission into circles which are tabooed to mere rank without esprit and money. There is a certain "set," at the head of which may be placed the Princess Metternich and Princess Furstenberg, wherein extravagance and a disregard of "prejudices" constitute passports if viséd by good taste, good looks, and the power of amusing, which is the *sine qua non* of that class of society all over the world. Here one sees examples that the great ladies can associate on equal terms with charming persons who would never get on so well in England, simply because however wealthy they might be they had not the luck of belonging to "families we all know." There is a very charming Countess and there is a very charming Baroness who are quite in the fashion, although their maiden names cannot be found in any list of noble families, and whose respectable father, well remembered for his hospitality in his villa on the banks of the Bosphorus, at the time of the Crimean war, would be very much gratified and astonished at the acquaintance of his sons-in-law and their brothers, who have the unmistakable traces of Oriental descent and Levantine parentage, are "hail fellows! well met" with Esterhazys, Liechtensteins, Erdodys, Clam Gallas, and Churchills. And that causes to remember that when an Esterhazy married a Villiers' daughter, the Countess of Jersey, the Austrian Court demurred to receiving her in the position claimed for the lady, because she could not show the necessary number of quarterings, her mother being descended from the banker Childs of Fleet-street, and so tainted in blood by the business of commercial relations. The "set," however, is very witty and very pleasant, and very much bent on making the best of the world, so far as the enjoyment of life is concerned, and to that end they spare no pains and expense. Balls, parties, theatres, dances, breakfasts, picnics, dinners, suppers, races, excursions, the tour in the height of the season, the watering-place and fashionable resorts out of season, these constitute the means to the end—pleasure—and of course there is no pleasure without "flirtation," which is a name for love—"*Vina balnea benus—hæc nostram vitam corrumpunt. Sed vinus balnea vina nostram vitam faciunt.*" The English are in fashion here just now. Indeed the love of the turf has long caused an approximation between the *jeunesse dorée* of the two countries, but unless the English are very lucky or with undoubted titles to admission, they rarely pass the threshold of the saloons of the Vienna "set," where the ladies are rather given to *chroniques scandaleuses*, do not dislike a cigarette at dinner and are not shocked at "lively" anecdotes.

THE AMERICAN STATUS.

The high position of Mme. Schweinitz, wife of the North German Ambassador, secures to American ladies a better reception in a better "set" than many English ladies who aspire to the best can always secure, but sometimes the claims which are made on the United States Legation cannot be complied with, and it is still more often the fate of the British Ministers to have to alter his *non possumus* to demands for admission to balls and parties. A pretty, showily-dressed lady who was present at the United States Minister's reception in honor of Admiral Alden, the other evening, rather amused those who understood her by saying to him, "I hope to see everything that's going on, I do. By-the-by, Mr. Jay, your name amuses Jane, (whoever she may be,) and says she to me, "I can't understand such a name as J. Why can't he call himself K or L, or any other letter of the alphabet?" And she smiled and showed a pretty set of teeth, and Mr. Jay smiled and bowed in his courtly way, and the little lady went on her way greatly pleased with herself through the saloons. The prettiest Englishwoman here is Lady Dudley, if the adjective can be applied to one much above the middle height, but her cruel Lord will not permit her to waltz—no, not even with the Prince of Wales—and she is only allowed to do a square dance with the devoted Austrians. The latter are greatly amused with my Lord's wonderful head of hair, and with the idea of his having brought out Marsh, of Piccadilly, to dress and keep it in order. Marsh had plenty to do there, while he has nearly a sinecure with the Prince of Wales. There are several charming Americans, but some of the originals of the exquisite photographs shown by Kurtz, of New-York, have yet to appear among us. In a few days I intend to record my impressions of the exhibition, when the reign of chaos is more nearly at an end. At present the record would not be satisfactory.

THE EXHIBITION.

I went to-day to see if any progress had been made since my last letter was written. I am bound to say there has, but it is principally in the opening of packing-cases and in the transfer of others from the railway to the interior of the building, where are such mounds of unassorted matter for the making of a new world as might lead one to think there was some truth in the remark that, as soon as the exhibition is complete, it will be time to close it. Notwithstanding the efforts and order of the authorities, the desire of the exhibitors to realize by the sale of their goods threatens to turn the Weltausstellung into a great bazaar, for, by hook or crook, purchasers contrive to carry or have carried away objects bought on the spot. Unquestionably it is a great comfort to purchasers and advantage to sellers—but for the rest of the world? Well, that must take care of itself.

METROPOLITAN PRICES.

The prices may well be made subject of civic legislation. I went into the Trois Frères yesterday, and ordered a modest dinner, and my bill, including waiter, was $3. Of course that seems little for a dinner. *Voyons un peu.* Here it was: Spring soup, 36 cents; pint of light claret, *affiché Leoville*, $1 25; *gigot*, 50 cents; *pied de porc St. Menehould*, 40 cents; bread and cheese, 15 cents; coffee and cognac, 42 cents. My neighbors, who indulged in a *poulet* and *asperges* and *soi-disant Lafitte* at $6 a bottle, paid $20 apiece for their dinner. The *Lafitte* was corked. The head waiter was called, smelt the wine, turned it round in a glass, tasted it, and admitted "*que oui—c'est vrai, un coup de bouchon.*" He carried it off, but returned with a triumphant air after an interview with the butler, to announce that he was wrong—the wine was not corked at all, and the peculiar flavor we perceived was in fact a requisite property. It was the "*gout de roi*" that was in it; whereupon I could not help saying that in the matter of wines I was a republican, but that produced no effect in diminishing the severity of the bill.

THE SEASON—THE PANIC.

The change of style has made the fictions of the poets concerning May Day very flagrant, but four days later than the day which they surrounded with so many flowers, generally, as our experience proves them to be, of fancy, Vienna really had such a burst of sunshine and fanning of gentle breezes as might have been expected in Midsummer. Those who could enjoy the pleasant invitation made the most of it. But there are in this joyous city thousands to whom the exhibition is what the Pyramids were to the ancient Egyptians. There are thousands besides who see only the outside as they repair to the scenes of their daily labors. To the masses the Weltausstellung is as yet as inaccessible as the Garden of the Hesperides. They know it only as a Government something which has rendered their life harder, if it has increased and multiplied the ways of living. It is a terrible illustration of "the vanity of human wishes," of the fallacy of human hopes, that the very consummation of the great idea which was to have made Vienna for a time the capital of the world has smitten it with a calamity by which credit and fortune have been overwhelmed, the finances of the Empire shaken, and misery and disgrace heaped on the best reputations. The cable has told you all the sad story. But some there are who think the lesson was much needed. The great millionaires are not at all displeased at the crash. Even the Emperor is said to have expressed his satisfaction that a termination has been put to the frantic speculation which made Vienna the centre of the most reckless enterprises. The Minister gave concessions to all comers. Concessions were supposed to represent capital, and solid castles were built on leases not much more substantial than air-bubbles. The worst of it is that the Viennese have not had the prudence to keep silent over their losses. The gambler who loses has no chance if he tells all the world he is ruined. I was wrong in saying that is the worst. What would have been far more terrible would have been the revolution that must have followed the collapse had the thousands of workmen who were congregated here to build and labor been suddenly cast adrift without the haven the exhibition affords them.

THE CHICAGO JUBILEE.

Twenty Thousand People at the First Concert.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The first of the Grand Jubilee concerts was given in the immense depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Michigan Southern Railroads, this afternoon, to the largest audience ever assembled in Chicago, not less than twenty thousand people being present. The accommodations for the vast crowd consisted merely of rough wooden benches, all on a level, but the musical part of the programme was excellent. First was the original hymn, entitled "Chicago Hymn of Praise" sung to the tune of Old Hundred. The singing of this hymn was received with great applause, which it well deserved. The next piece—the "Chorus Festival," by Leutner—was rendered by the grand orchestra in good style. The hymn "Angel of Peace," by the grand chorus and full orchestra, was well received, as were also the operatic selections, introducing solos for the cornet. The next selection, "The Heavens are Telling," was received with enthusiastic applause. A cornet solo by Arbuckle followed, and the first part of the programme ended with the "Star-spangled Banner" by a full chorus and orchestra. The second part of the programme opened with the "Overture to William Tell," which was effectively rendered by a full orchestra. It was followed by the chorus, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." The fourth number on the programme was the "Anvil Chorus," and its rendition fully merited the storm of applause with which it was greeted, the audience insisting on a repetition. The concert ended with the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by a full chorus and orchestra, the immense audience joining in, which produced a magnificent effect.

The second concert occurs this evening.

The Vermont Editors.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 5.—The Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association held their annual meeting yesterday at Burlington, Vt., and the party of fifty, including ladies, took a trip through Lake Champlain; disembarked at Fort Ticonderoga, visiting the ruins of the old fort; thence through Lake George to this place, where they spend the night.

At a meeting held to-day for election of officers for the ensuing year, Hon. E. P. Walton was elected President.

The association return by the way of the lakes to Burlington to-morrow, and will attend a reception given by Hon. G. G. Benedict, of the Press Association.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The Senate this morning by the casting of the vote of the President, reconsidered the vote substituting the bill to incorporate the State Board of Trustees of the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad for the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the tunnel and its approaches. Then, by a vote of 16 yeas to 17 nays, (the President voted nay,) the substitution was refused. The last-named bill was amended by increasing the appropriation to $500,000, and as so amended was ordered to a third reading.

Tributes to the Memories of Deceased Jurists.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Attorney-General Gilchrist, in a touching and eloquent speech, announced the death of Chief Justice Chase and also of the Hon. J. F. Randolph and Peter Vredenberg, late Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. A committee of five was appointed, and reported resolutions in reference to these bereavements and to the eminent abilities of the deceased as jurists. Speeches followed by Abraham Browning, Courtlandt Parker, and Albert H. Slape.

Chicago and North-Western Railroad Election.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The following directors of the Chicago and North-western Railroad were elected to-day: R. P. Flowers, M. L. Sykes, Jr., Albert Keep, A. G. Dulman, C. R. Marvin, and H. H. Porter. Three hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and six shares were represented.

Pennsylvania State Sunday-Schools.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., June 5.—The ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Sunday-school Association closed its session here to-day. The convention was largely attended, and much interest was manifested by the delegates present from all parts of the State. At the closing exercises to-day addresses were made by John R. Whitney, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. D. Herr, of Oil City.

The Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—There is little or no excitement to-day in regard to the cholera, and the impression prevails that, with a few days more of fair weather, the disease which has prevailed will disappear. The Common Council, last night, refused to concur in a resolution of the Board of Aldermen to establish a Board of Health.

Marriage of Hon. W. B. Allison.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 5.—Hon. Wm. B. Allison and Miss Mary Neally, of this city, were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the late Senator Grimes. The wedding was strictly private. The bridal party left this evening for New-York, and will sail for Europe on the 18th inst., to be absent four months.

The Texas Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—The *Times'* Austin special says that the Texas Legislature adjourned yesterday. The House being four-fifths Democratic, and a Conservative majority being in the Senate, all the purely Republican measures of last Legislature have been repealed, notwithstanding the negative vetoes of the Governor. The Legislature positively refused to ratify the act of last Legislature, giving a subsidy of $10,000 per mile on 600 miles of international railroad.

THE INDIANS.

What Shall be Done With the Modocs?—The Governor of Oregon Asks for Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The last act of the President before leaving for Long Branch was to consider, in company with the Secretary of the Interior, the question of the disposition of the Modoc prisoners. The subject develops many embarrassments, and it involves the leading features of the policy of the Government toward the Indians. No definite conclusions were reached to-day; but it is understood that the President strongly inclined to the trial of the assassins of Gen. Canby by court-martial, and it is believed he would even favor the trial by the military of all those who stand indicted for murder in case such trial were legal. It is probable the Attorney General will be requested to give an opinion on this point. If it be decided that the Modocs now held as prisoners captured by our troops can be tried by the military tribunal for any of the crimes they have committed, it will be an easy solution of the difficulties presented by the subject. Those Modocs who are not disposed of in some manner as criminals, will be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior. No plan has been absolutely determined upon in regard to them, but it is regarded as affording an opportunity for the exercise, in a most striking manner, of the real purpose of the Government in dealing with the Indian question. One of the purposes of the Government is to break up the tribal relations and organization whenever practicable. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see the Modoc tribal organization broken up. They can be transferred to the Indian Territory without the breaking up of families, and divided among the self-sustaining Indians in that region in such a way as to bring them under civilizing influences, cause them to sustain themselves and utterly destroy their tribal character. If this action has not been decided upon it has been freely discussed in official circles.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President, Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. Sherman had a consultation to-day on the Modoc question. This was the first formal consideration of the subject by officers of the Government, and preliminary steps were taken to determine the point at issue, namely: What shall be done with the Modoc prisoners? In the first place it seems to be the understanding that the Secretary of the Interior has no power of direction in the premises, or, at least, he will take no present action, the Indians having violated their treaty obligations by resorting to hostilities, and thus placed themselves beyond the care and supervision of the department. Secondly, the United States troops having conducted operations against them, their custody belongs to the military, the same as of prisoners of war captured or surrendered, or other persons taken in arms against the authority of the United States and guilty of atrocious acts. Thirdly, these premises being settled, the question as to what shall be done with the Modoc prisoners, whether they shall be tried by military commission or remitted to the civil courts, will be submitted to the Attorney General by the military authorities for his opinion, which will govern the law in the case, and in this course the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. Sherman are in accord.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The following dispatch was sent to-day from Salem, Oregon, to the Secretary of War, Washington:

In regard to the outlaws now in the custody of the United States military authorities, I must respectfully request that those now standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Oregon, for the crime of murder, and who are not amenable to military execution, be delivered to the civil authorities of this State for trial and punishment. If they have a legal defense, based either upon amnesty or a denial of guilt, let the defense be pleaded before the proper tribunal.

(Signed,) L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

The Oregon Volunteers Capture the Last Modocs.

SALEM, Oregon, June 5.—The following dispatch was received by Gov. Grover to-day from Gen. J. E. Ross:

OREGON MILITIA HEAD-QUARTERS,
LOST RIVER SPRINGS, June 4,
Via ASHLAND, June 5.

To Gov. Grover:

The Modoc war was ended by the Oregon volunteers at 12 o'clock last night. After a hard march of three days and nights by the forces under my command, the last warrior belonging to Capt. Jack's band was brought into camp. The captured number five men, four women, and three children. The notorious Black Jim is one of the number. I will march my command to Linkville to-day, and place the warriors in irons to await your Excellency's orders.

(Signed,) JOHN E. ROSS,
Brigadier General Commanding O. S. M.

The Governor sent the following reply:

SALEM, June 5.

To Gen. John E. Ross, Linkville:

If you have any of the Lost River murderers standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, deliver them into custody of the Sheriff of said county. Deliver all the other captives to the Commanding Officer of the United States forces in the Lake Basin. Return the volunteers and muster them out. Assure your officers and men of my highest appreciation of their brilliant conduct. In behalf of the State I congratulate you on your success.

(Signed,) L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

Santanta and Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Recent official information leads to the conclusion that arrangements for the release of Santanta and Big Tree will finally be made, and it is probable the prisoners will be removed to Fort Sill to await further action by the Texan authorities.

The Yanktons.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The following dispatch directed to the agent of the Associated Press, was received here this morning:

YANKTON AGENCY, Dakota Territory, June 4, via FORT RANDALL, 5th.—None of the Yankton Indians have left their reservation to join the hostile bands on the Upper Missouri, as reported lately by Gen. Custer. The Yanktons are all at home attending to their business.

(Signed,) JOHN G. GOSSMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire-engine house in Brighton, Mass., was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $4,000. The property was insured.

A fire in Middletown, last evening, destroyed the planing-mill and sash and blind factory of Theodore Wilkes, Steinhard's saloon, and the Cooper Institute Hotel. Total loss, $25,000; partially insured.

Heavy fires are raging in the woods in different parts of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The woods in the vicinity of Liverpool have been on fire for two days, and on Wednesday evening the town was in great danger. A large tract of land has already been traversed by the flames, and much damage has been done in Pictou County. The fire has swept from the west branch of the River John to the Black River, on the east branch of the River John, for a distance of twelve miles, destroying everything in its course. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated. The woods through which the fire passed are the most valuable in the country.

Shooting Affair in Nevada About a Woman's Quarrel.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—At Hamilton, Nevada, yesterday, W. Carey shot and instantly killed P. W. Benefit. There had been a difficulty between Benefit's wife and Carey's sister. Benefit was seen by Carey approaching the latter's house armed with a pistol, when Carey fired a shot-gun through the window, and blew the top of Benefit's head off. Carey is in jail.

THE WEST MURDER TRIAL.

Efforts to Prove Dr. West Insane at Dover, Del.—A Curious Museum.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 5.—In the trial of Dr. Isaac C. West, charged with the murder of Cooch Turner (colored) in December last, the State has proved the killing by the prisoner's confession made the day of his arrest. Ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury, counsel for West, ignores the confession, on the ground that it was made in a state of great excitement, and sets up the pleas of self-defense and insanity. The examination of witnesses to-day was wholly directed to the the latter plea. The defense showed by testimony extending over five years that the accused has always borne a good character for order and peaceableness, but his conduct during that time has been marked by many peculiarities. The mother and brother of the prisoner stated that in his youth he received several falls which had temporarily deranged his mind, and in the last three years this disorder has increased, and also that his father was subject to moods of melancholy and dejection about 1836. The State proved on cross-examination that at the time referred to, West senior had just recovered from a severe attack of illness, and that West junior's derangement was never so great as to lead to a restriction of his liberty or prevent him from attending to business that required the full use of his normal powers. Witnesses testified that West was possessed with a mania for growing speedily rich, and that he conceived a number of projects by which he could attain this end. At one time he expected to make a fortune from inhaling gas, of the secret process for the manufacture of which he claimed to be alone cognizant. At another he proposed to establish a public museum at Million, a little Delaware town, for which he collected a number of curiosities that possessed no value, except in his eyes. The defense sought to show that this infatuation became so strong that West imagined he had inherited a large property in South America. On cross-examination the State proved that West circulated this report, knowing it to be false, at the time he was paying his addresses to his present wife. As an evidence of insanity it was related that West in conversation before the tragedy said he did not believe in future punishment for crime. Several persons that have visited the prisoner since his arrest testified that his appearance and conduct were not those of a sane man, and the jailer mentioned a number of strange freaks that he had witnessed. A letter was produced written by West two days after the murder, soliciting a place as teacher at Fredericks, Del. A box was also exhibited to the jury containing the curiosities of West's Museum. In it were snakes in jars, bones, cow-horns, crooked sticks, old bottles, and a quantity of worthless rubbish. One old wooden shoe, West told a witness, he valued more than his right arm. The introduction of this box caused great merriment in the court-room, which was densely packed with spectators.

The prisoner's counsel announced his inability to secure the attendance of medical experts, and called a long array of witnesses—physicians, lawyers, preachers, newspaper reporters, and old ladies, white and colored—who testified that, in their opinion, West has been of unsound mind since last Summer. The accused wept profusely to-day throughout the proceedings. He is a stout man of refined appearance. His weight when well is 200 pounds. He was educated at Dickman College, and belongs to one of the most respectable families of this section of the State. He is thirty years of age, is married, and has a daughter aged two years. He is opposed to the plea of insanity, and desires to restrict the defense to that of self-defense, the cause alleged in the confession.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 6—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over the New-England and Middle States and lower lake region, where clear weather is now prevailing, except over the northern portion of the former; cloudy weather, with rain areas and southerly winds, has continued during the day from Alabama to Texas; generally clear weather over the South Atlantic States, and from Tennessee to the upper lakes and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States and lower lake region southerly to westerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, south-westerly to south-easterly winds, with rain areas, from South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana; from the upper lakes to Missouri and Tennessee, generally clear or partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain from Southern Missouri to Tennessee and Kentucky; for the north-west, diminishing pressure and south-easterly and southerly winds. The midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, and Michigan are generally missing.

A Missouri Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—A special dispatch from Booneville, Mo., details the circumstances of a tragedy which occurred at Billingsville, a few miles from Booneville, on Saturday last. It appears that Patrick McNamara, a boss in a stone-quarry near by, discharged three men named Tom Graney, Joe Mason, and Pat. Murphy. These men were immediately hired by another boss named O'Neil, which fact was reported by McNamara to the chief engineer of the works, and O'Neil and the three men were dismissed. On Saturday evening, O'Neil and the three discharged men assaulted McNamara, and beat him badly. In the mêlée McNamara shot and instantly killed Graney, and mortally wounded Mason. McNamara gave himself up to the authorities, and was discharged on the ground that the homicide was justifiable.

A Weak-Minded Pauper Inherits a Fortune.

From the West Chester (Penn.) News.

Over in Northampton County a weak-minded inmate of the poor-house had suddenly fallen heir to a large sum of money. Some thirty-five years since he was first known in that section of country, floating about without any fixed aim or pursuit—harmless and inoffensive. It was then known that he had wealthy relatives, over the river, in our sister State, but he could not be persuaded to live with them. His condition becoming worse, he was conveyed to the alms-house, in 1846—where, from that time to this he has occupied the same room. He is now over fifty, and as weak in intellect as a child three years old. The bulk of a deceased uncle's fortune, now willed to him, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars—but Samuel, the simple, not having had the advantage of modern monetary education, knowing nothing of the Credit Mobilier ring, is unable to comprehend his changed condition. He declines, not delicately, but decidedly, to leave his home where his few wants are provided for, but will remain to be fed, clothed, and housed at his own expense hereafter.

A Central Asian Railway.

M. de Lesseps has written a letter to Gen. Ignatieff, in which he proposes to the Russian Government the construction of a "Grand Central Asiatic" Railway, from Orenburg to Peshawur, a proposition which he says has been suggested to him by M. Cotard, the engineer who directed the works of the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps foresees "in the success of this grand project, although from different causes, the end of the antagonism caused between England and Russia by the situation of the States of Central Asia, as he foresaw twenty years ago, in the success of the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, the end of the antagonism existing since the beginning of this century between France and England with regard to Egypt." By the route he indicates the distance from Calais to Calcutta would be 12,155 versts, of which three-fourths are already covered by existing railways. From Orenburg to Samarcand would be 2,280 versts, and from Samarcand to Peshawur 1,275 versts. The preliminary surveys would cost about £120,000, which, he says, could be raised by a public subscription, under the title of "Société Universelle du Grand Central Asiatique." M. de Lesseps concludes his letter as follows: "My object in writing you this letter, my dear General, is simply to mark out the ground, and to declare myself ready to begin negotiations if the Emperor and his Government—to which you, more than any one, are in a position to explain the moral, political, and economical advantages of our plan—are disposed to admit the project in principle." In reference to this letter the *Cologne Gazette* publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which states that the Russian Government immediately telegraphed its acceptance of M. de Lesseps' proposal.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Austrian steam-corvette Heligoland arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Wm. Dulany, Third Cavalry, has been accepted.

The reports which have gained circulation that cholera prevails in St. Louis are entirely untrue.

The President has appointed Jas. E. Keane Postmaster at Fishkill, N. Y., vice Jno. W. Brett, deceased.

The steamer Illinois, the fourth vessel of the new American line from Philadelphia, will be launched next Saturday.

The announcement that Sir Edward Kenny was to succeed the late Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is considered premature in Halifax.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that asphaltum and borax lands can be taken up for patenting, under the Mineral law of June, 1872.

On Saturday last a small party of Osage Indians attacked some herdsmen on the new Ellsworth trail, in Kansas, and killed and scalped a man named Chambers.

John Wilson, a packing-box manufacturer, of Philadelphia, has absconded after borrowing $20,000 from friends. He had fallen into his difficulties from a mania from gambling.

Prominent citizens of Springfield, Mass., have petitioned the Governor and Council for a medical examination of Albert H. Smith, the Westfield murderer, in order to determine his sanity or insanity.

The President yesterday signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: H. F. Brooks, at Barre, Mass.; John T. Weathers, at Harrisonville, Mo.; W. E. Williams, at Orangeburg Court-House, S. C.

The proprietors of the Drummond Colliery have met another serious loss by a fire which is now raging in the woods near Westville, N. S. A large quantity of lumber cut by them during the Winter is being destroyed.

The Department of State is in receipt of information from the Consul at Havana, that Mr. Santa Rosa, an American citizen, who has been imprisoned in Cuba, has been released, and sailed to-day from Havana for New-York.

Mr. John Hill, an extensive shoe-manufacturer of Stoneham, Mass., who lost heavily by the November fire in Boston, has asked and received an extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months on his paper, amounting to $300,000.

Prof. Marsh and party, from Yale College, started yesterday for the West, to continue the geological explorations of previous years. The party will spend the Summer in the Rocky Mountains; the Autumn probably on the Pacific coast, and return East in December.

W. H. Appleton, of New-Hampshire, and O. C. Fox, of New-York, were yesterday promoted to be principal examiners in the Patent Office, after a competitive examination under civil service rules. There were two vacancies and seventeen competitors.

Charles R. Henderson, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court of Baltimore for the murder of Dr. Merryman Cole, on Jan. 6, 1872, was, yesterday, acquitted. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and in five minutes they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $6,234,301; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,555,000; coin, $77,896,656; including $31,744,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,000,000.

An attempt was made by persons unknown to throw the Providence mail-train from the track of the Shore Line Railroad, near Westerly, R. I., at 11 o'clock, Wednesday night, by placing obstructions on the track. The obstructions were discovered and removed in time to avoid disaster.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canton Land Company, at Baltimore, yesterday, the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Jas. H. Banker, Wm. Mertens, Wm. Butler Duncan, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New-York; Charles J. Baker, Geo. S. Brown, Wm. G. Harrison, Chas. Weber, and S. Sprigg Belt, of Baltimore.

Dr. Eugene W. Hilgard is the new Professor of Geology, Zöology, and Botany in the University of Michigan. He is a native of Germany, but was brought to this country in early youth, returning to Germany to complete his education, and graduating at Heidelberg as a Doctor of Philosophy. For eighteen years past he has been a professor in the State University of Mississippi, and he holds a high reputation among scientific men.

An old man in Winona, Minn., with a large family and about $8,000 worth of property, died recently, and willed that the property should go to his wife, whom he was wont to call "Old Pullet," and one weak-minded son during their lives, and after their death be divided among the other children. Those other children, who are impatient and number thirteen, came into court and contested the will, on the ground of undue influences and mental incompetency, but the judge sustained the will and the thirteen departed to wait for the departure of the Old Pullet and her boy.

The Galveston *News* reminds us that long ago, in Gov. E. M. Pease's Administration in Texas, before the rebellion, there was an invasion of the soil of Mexico, very similar to that made by Col. Mackenzie. Capt. Callahan was in pursuit of a band of Kickapoos that had taken refuge across the Rio Grande. He followed, attacked their village and defeated them. He fell back and was in turn attacked by the Mexicans. He, however, gained a second victory and returned to the soil of Texas. There was some correspondence about the subject, and there the matter ended.

The Cleveland Brewers' Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—The attendance at the first business meeting, yesterday, of the Brewers' Congress was very large. Mr. Henry Clausen, the President, delivered a long and interesting address, after which the Committee on Agitation rendered a report. The committee of five ordered to report officers for the ensuing year reported for President, F. Laura, of Reading, Penn.; Secretaries, C. Bergur, of Pennsylvania; A. Lecht, of Chicago; T. H. Hull of Connecticut, and A. F. Dobler, of New-York. A large number of Vice Presidents was also reported.

The National Brewers' Congress closed its session to-day. Addresses were made by Mr. Louis Schiade, of Washington, and Mr. H. N. Reuter, of Boston. Resolutions were adopted taking strong ground against the action of the temperance party, the position of which they claim has become of such a nature as to be a source of alarm not only to brewing interests, but to the interests of the public at large, by encroaching on personal liberty and interfering with innocent social habits and customs, and influencing political votes for measures of a dangerous character. Protesting against being classed with dealers in, and manufacturers of distilled liquors, and calling on members of this congress to maintain and defend a proper distinction between the two lines of trades. Resolving to assume an antagonistic position to the teetotal party and appeal to the common sense of the public. Requesting officers of local associations to place themselves in correspondence with leading political parties, and to use all legitimate means to secure the election of members of the Legislature in each State who will look after the interest of the brewer. Resolving that it is the duty of every brewer to endeavor to obtain a recognition of the difference between malt and spirituous liquors from Legislatures; and declaring that the duty imposed on barley from Canada should be repealed.

To-morrow the members will attend a picnic at Rocky River.

Forthcoming Works by the Late J. S. Mill.

We are enabled to intimate, remarks the London *Daily News*, that Mr. Mill has left a full autobiography, with directions that it shall be published without delay. He has also left treatises on "Nature," "Theism," and the "Utility of Religion," the first of which was to have been published in the present year. Arrangements will now be made for their speedy appearance. The last production of his pen was a tract for the Land Tenure Reform Association, which will be placed in the hands of the committee for immediate publication.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Jerome Napoleon in Paris—Appeal from Eugenie in Behalf of Her Son.

PARIS, June 5.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in this city. His presence here causes much agitation in the lobbies of the National Assembly.

LONDON, JUNE 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its issue this afternoon, publishes an appeal of the ex-Empress Eugenie to the people of France in favor of her son.

President MacMahon's First Reception—The German Ambassador Absent.

PARIS, June 5.—The first reception of President MacMahon took place this evening, and was a brilliant affair. All the members of the Diplomatic corps, with the exception of Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, were present. There were also in attendance the Ministers, all the Conservative Deputies in the Assembly, and some members of the Left Centre, the Orleans Princes, a number of Generals and Admirals and other officers of the Army and Navy, the editors of the Conservative journals in Paris, distinguished clergymen, and members of the Bar, with many ladies.

Don Alfonso Levying Taxes on Spanish Towns.

BARCELONA, June 5.—During the inactivity of Gen. Velarde at Vich, Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, levied one year's taxation upon the town of Monistrol de Montserrat.

A Spanish telegram states that an encounter has taken place in the Berata Mountains, in which seventy-four insurgents were killed. The Spaniards lost nineteen killed and forty-two wounded.

The American Department of the Vienna Exhibition Open.

VIENNA, May 5.—The American department of the exposition was thrown open to the public this morning, and steam was applied to the machinery exhibited therein. The novelties surpass those from other countries. President A. D. White, of Cornell University, and ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New-York, have the chairmanships of the Bureaus of Education and Commerce respectively.

Opening of the Town Hall at Bolton, England—The Irish Feuds.

LONDON, June 5.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new town hall at Bolton to-day. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm, and were escorted to the town hall by a procession three miles in length.

The corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow have resolved to invite the Shah of Persia to visit those cities.

BELFAST, June 5.—The magistrates of this city, with a view to the adoption of measures for the prevention of disturbances on the 1st and 12th of July, the anniversaries of the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim respectively, have determined to prohibit all processions on those days.

Disappearance of the Yellow Fever at Rio—Insurrection.

LISBON, June 5.—The steam-ship Cordillera, from Rio Janeiro May 17, arrived here this afternoon. The yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Rio Janeiro and the cities on the Rio de la Plata. The number of cases in Bahia were also daily growing less.

The insurrection in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, continued, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Government to crush it.

Death of the Italian Statesman Rattazzi.

ROME, June 5.—Urbano Rattazzi died at 9 o'clock this morning at Frosinone, forty-eight miles from this city. Signor Lanza, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. The death of the eminent statesman has produced a profound sensation.

The death of Signor Rattazzi was announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. Several speeches highly eulogistic of the deceased statesman were delivered, and a national mourning of two weeks was voted, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Prince Bismarck on Ultramontanism.

In the sitting of the German Parliament on May 17, the debate on the retrospect of the year's administration in Elsass-Lorraine, as presented by the Federal Council, was continued. Herr Windthorst and other Ultramontane members condemned the Chancellor of the Empire for expelling the brothers and sisters of religious orders engaged in the schools, as well as other persons belonging to Elsass-Lorraine. Prince Bismarck replied that it was absolutely necessary to remove elements directly injurious to the community, especially such as existed among the brothers and sisters above alluded to. There were, however, upward of 200 school sisters and about 100 school brothers still engaged in the instruction of the young, and to whom no objection had been raised. It was incorrect to say that England and Russia sympathized with the Ultramontanes. According to authentic information, even England recognized that Ultramontane efforts to unsettle matters rendered constitutional government in Ireland impossible. As regards the sentiments of the Russian Government toward the Ultramontanes, Prince Bismarck believed himself to be better informed than members of that House who were opponents of the Government of the Czar. The whole of civilized Europe agreed with the views entertained by him (Prince Bismarck) respecting the hostility to the Government which characterized the conduct of the Ultramontane party. He confidently left everything to the judgment of history. The House declared itself satisfied with the administrative review laid before it.

Agriculture in Ireland.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 21.

From the agricultural statistics, Ireland, for the year 1872, just issued, it appears that the acreage under culture last year, as compared with 1871, shows a general decrease in cereal crops—in wheat of 19,157 acres, oats 11,425 acres, barley 1,966 acres, bere and rye 1,580 acres. Potatoes decreased by 66,563 acres, flax 34,678 acres, and hay 28,771 acres. Turnips show an increase of 19,676 acres, mangel-wurzel 3,892 acres, and cabbage 6,444 acres. The crops which show a decreased estimated average produce per acre in 1872, compared with 1871, are: Wheat, 0.7 cwt.; oats, 1.3 cwt.; barley, 0.9 cwt.; rye, 1.1 cwt.; potatoes, 0.8 ton; turnips, 1.6 ton; mangel-wurzel, 1.1 ton; and cabbage, 0.1 ton. The crops which give an increase in the estimated average acreage yield are: Bere, 0.1 cwt.; flax, 9.2 stones; and hay, 0.1 ton. In the estimated total produce of the cereal crops there is a diminution of 921,864 quarters; in wheat the decrease is 96,108 quarters; in oats, 756,358 quarters; in barley, 61,338 quarters; in bere, 3,254 quarters; and in rye, 4,806 quarters. Turnips have decreased by 283,027 tons; potatoes by 987,514 tons. This large decrease is owing to a less extent of potatoes having been planted, and also to a much smaller yield than in the previous year. According to the returns, the produce of potatoes per acre has been for all Ireland, with the exception of the year 1861, the lowest average yield since these statistics were first taken in 1847. In the counties of Cork, Down, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford the yield was less than one-half of that in 1871, when the crop was considerably below the average. The unprecedented number of wet days during 1872 proved very injurious to the crops generally. Rain or snow fell on 253 days throughout the year, being sixty-three days above the average of the ten years previous, and thirty-two days more than in 1862, which had the highest number of days on which rain or snow fell during the same period (ten years.) The following crops show an increase in the total estimated produce: Mangel-wurzel, 360 tons; cabbage, 87,587 tons; flax, 4,170, and hay, 160,671 tons. The number of emigrants who left the Irish ports in 1872 was 78,781, being an increase of 6,777 compared with 1871. The number of males who emigrated was 46,741, being 4,817 more than in the previous year; the females amounted to 32,040, being an increase of 1,960 compared with 1871. From these figures it is evident that, whatever other advantages a conciliatory policy may possess, it does not induce the Irish people to remain at home.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Latest Proceedings—Growing Interest of the Case—The Orton Story—Evidence as to Identity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

The Tichborne trial is to a great extent a twice-told story, but it would seem to have rather gained than lost in interest for the public on that account. Nothing of importance that is absolutely new has as yet come out, but familiar details are greeted with the welcome accorded to old friends. The public is like an audience sitting at a well-known play, and watching for the expected points, and the better they are known, the more at home the people feel with them. The story grows in the telling, and the oftener it is told the more vivid it becomes. And then it must be remembered that, although the evidence has already been published in one form or another, most of it is now being proved for the first time by witnesses in the box. The former trial was interrupted by the jury after only a small part of the case for the Tichborne family had been gone into. It had been elaborately stated by the Attorney General in his famous speech, but only a few witnesses were actually examined. Mr. Hawkins again went over the ground in his speech at the commencement of the present trial, and now we are at last getting the evidence at first hand from the witnesses themselves. The case, too, has been, as it were, turned round. Formerly the object was simply to show that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne, but now the prosecution have taken the bull by the horns, and are endeavoring to prove that he is Arthur Orton.

THE ORTON STORY.

The Orton part of the story was begun on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after the reading of the claimant's examination and cross-examination had been finished, and, as far as it has gone, it may be briefly summed up thus: Mrs. Hayley, a Spanish lady, married to an Englishman at Melipilla, spoke to young Orton, then about sixteen years of age, visiting that place. He stayed about half a year, putting up sometimes at her husband's, sometimes with the Castros, and with other people. He was a great favorite with everybody, and went about amusing himself. He had free lodgings, and sometimes got a little pocket-money, and rode any horse he could catch. He said his father was butcher to the Queen in London. Don Castro, who has also come over as a witness, is rather weak in the head, and the excitement of arriving in London has thrown him off his balance for the present, so his examination has been postponed. Here we have Orton at Melipilla, and Mrs. Hayley identifies the claimant as the Orton she knew there about 1850. Next we are introduced to Orton at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in 1852. Mrs. Jury, whose husband had married one of Orton's sisters, recollected his arriving there with a letter of introduction to her husband. He got work as a butcher, and often talked of his father as a butcher in Wapping. He told her he had been in South America. Mrs. Jury swore confidently to the claimant and Orton being the same person. Hankes, an old soldier, also saw the claimant at Hobart Town in 1853; he still passed under the name of Orton. A farmer named Hopwood knew the claimant under the name of Orton, at Gippsland, Australia, in 1855, and under the name of Castro at Wagga-Wagga. When he saw him at the latter place and addressed him as Orton, the claimant held up his hand and said: "Hush, hush, I've changed my name on account of a horse." Mr. Miller, an attorney, knew him as Castro at Deniliquin and Wagga in 1860 and 1863-4. Mr. Edward Smith, son of Sir Francis Smith, was at Wagga-Wagga in 1863, and knew the claimant then as Castro, and one day Castro, who had a butcher's stall, told him he learned the trade in London, and showed by his descriptions that he was well acquainted with certain butchers at Newgate Market who were friends of Smith. In 1865 Gibbes, the solicitor who "spotted" the claimant as Roger Tichborne, fell in with him at Wagga-Wagga. He was then known as Castro, and Gibbes had never heard of Arthur Orton. Of these witnesses, Hopwood is the only one who knew the claimant both as Orton and as Castro. The rest knew him either as Orton or Castro. The most important part of Gibbes' evidence relates to the first mooting of the identity of the claimant and Roger Tichborne. It was in July, 1865, that Gibbes first saw the claimant. The latter was in difficulties about money, and consulted him as to becoming insolvent. They met several times, and after a while the claimant hinted that he had some property in the south of England—must that go in his schedule? Gibbes said of course it must, for if there was any concealment he would get into trouble. This is, as far as has come out, the first time that the claimant alluded to his claims to the Tichborne property. He did not mention the name, but he said the property was in Hampshire. Dates are here very important. The advertisement offering a reward for the discovery of Roger, with particulars of his personal appearance, departure from Rio Janeiro in the Bella, &c., was first published in the Australian newspapers about June, 1865. Gibbes did not see the advertisement till the 7th of September, but it was a few weeks before that date that the claimant referred to his Hampshire property. It would appear, therefore, that the claimant's first mention of this property occurs subsequent to the first publication of the advertisement. The question is whether he had seen the latter. There is, as yet, no proof of this; but it may be taken as at least possible, and it must also be remarked that the Dowager Lady Tichborne had before this inserted advertisements in English papers, which may have been seen in Australia, or even copied into Australian papers. On the other hand, although the claimant never spoke of his connection with the Tichborne family until about August, 1865, he had cut the initials "R. C. T." on a pipe, and Gibbes believes that the cutting must have been done some months before. On the 7th September, Gibbes' wife drew his attention to the advertisement in the Sydney *Morning Herald*, and after that he had another talk with the claimant, when the latter mentioned that he had been shipwrecked, and had passed many days in a small boat on the open sea. (The advertisement stated that a report had reached England that a portion of the crew and passengers of the Bella had been picked up by a vessel bound to Melbourne.) The claimant also remarked that he liked the climate of South America—(the advertisement stated that Roger had sailed for Rio Janeiro)—and, when Gibbes went on to put some more questions, he exclaimed, "Ah! now you are fishing." And then he held out his pipe, saying, "Are these the initials?" Gibbes asked him why, if he did not desire to be recognized, he had carved his initials on his pipe, and he replied, "Oh, for deviltry, I suppose." Gibbes began to fancy that he was on the scent now, and got into correspondence with Cubitt, whose name was attached to the advertisement, but he was not quite sure. Frederick Cubitt, brother of Arthur Cubitt, who had the missing friend's office at Sydney, was examined yesterday, but did not carry on the story much further than Gibbes.

The evidence as to identity, in regard to the claimant being Orton, is not free from discrepancies. Most of the witnesses said that Orton's hair, when they knew him, was lighter than the claimant's. Mrs. Hayley called it light, with a reddish cast, (rubio.) It would also seem that the claimant is much stouter than Orton or Castro. Hankes, the soldier, said, in answer to the question whether the claimant was Orton, "He is not the man, but he is the individual." He explained that what he meant was that though the claimant, he felt sure, was the same person as Orton, he had grown much stouter—"like a bullock to what he was." Mrs. Jury also said he was bigger. On the other hand, all the witnesses were confident that Orton was not marked with the small-pox, and that he was undoubtedly the same Orton. Mrs. Hayley had seen a blue mark on his arm, and Mrs. Jury had observed that it was a tattoo of his initials, "A. O."

The witnesses who have been examined during the week have been a very remarkable set of characters, such as a popular novelist might with great advantage add to his stock. Mrs. Hayley is a warm-skinned, impetuous, voluble Spanish lady, who speaks only Spanish, and whose evidence was thrown into great confusion partly by her own impassioned fluency and partly by the duplicate renderings of rival translators. The first interpreter who was employed, a stiff, pragmatical person, was evidently not a match for the lady's overflowing utterances, and another gentleman who happened to be in court was sworn in as an assistant. Mrs. Haydley got on better with the latter, but confusion was soon worse confounded by open disputes between the two interpreters. The first was deeply wounded that the Court did not place implicit confidence in him. Mrs. Jury is an Englishwoman, and there was in her case no difficulty on the score of understanding what she said; but her evidence was not very prepossessing. It was given with too much the air of a part that has been often rehearsed, and with the confidence of a performer whose experience has made her quite at home with her audience. It was evident as soon as Mrs. Jury entered the box that she regarded her position as the climax of a long course of preparations. Her story had been told over and over again to anxious listeners in all latitudes, till it had attained the ease and confidence of a finished work of art. The truth is that her connection with the Tichborne case is all that saves her from being utterly obscure and insignificant. It is her social platform, and she is extremely anxious to make the most of it. The case has been going on for some years now, and during this time Mrs. Jury has been the centre of admiring circles, and has taken her place in colonial society on the strength of her story about her husband's brother-in-law. It is clear that Mrs. Jury enjoys her position. She speaks with much unction about having been brought over by Government, and exhibited abroad too acute a consciousness that the eyes of the world were upon her. She is a smart, buxom, self-satisfied woman, attired in the most brilliant style of colonial haberdashery, and fully sensible of her importance as one of the leading elements in the great case. She emphasized her evidence with a good deal of dramatic tone and gesture, now nodding and pointing to the claimant on the footing of an old friend of the family, and again casting bitter glances at him, and taunting him with sharp expressions. She was extremely sore about a loan which the claimant had never repaid and gave a very circumstantial account of the transaction. He asked for £14, but she said, "When I gave him the money I had a baby in my arms, and the wind was blowing, and as I was giving the money, I put a £5 note on the top, the baby being very troublesome at the time." There are one pound as well as five pound notes in circulation, and she gave one of the latter instead of one of the former. "I told him," she went on, "'you have got a £5 note,' but he said 'No.' I said, 'Oh, yes, Arthur, you know you have;' and afterward he owned it in a letter." But she never was paid any of the £18. In cross-examination, Mrs. Jury said that she expected at least £500 for her evidence. "I should hope," she said, with a toss of her head, and a tender glance toward the Bench, "that the Crown of England would not cut down a poor widow, with ten orphans, who has come so far to speak the truth." But she got nothing more out of the Chief Justice than the remark, (to which I would direct Mr. Caleb Cushing's attention,) "Well, I thought twelve always went to a jury." The amount of the allowances to the witnesses is one of the points on which the claimant's counsel seem to rely. Mrs. Jury is down for some £500, Hopwood for £350, Gibbes for £600, (£400 down,) Mrs. Hoyley for $1,000 and expenses, and so on. This may seem rather high prices for evidence, but of course these are very material witnesses, and they have had a long way to come. However, there are questions which, as the Chief Justice said, must be left to the jury, but the jurors may be less disposed to take a severe view of this aspect of the case, as they have themselves applied for increased remuneration on account of the loss they sustain in consequence of not being able to look after their affairs, and having to appoint substitutes.

Mr. Gibbes is an interesting example of a shrewd, humorous Australian attorney. He is a tall, thin, sallow-complexioned man, with a light beard, and brisk, breezy manner, and gave his evidence with a frankness which, if at times rather too chatty and conversational, at least comanded confidence. He was evidently anxious to be quite impartial and to state merely what he knew within his own personal knowledge. He said that the claimant certainly gave him the impression that he was annoyed at having been discovered, and that he seemed to be a gentleman in manners. "When Mrs. Gibbes left the room, the claimant got up and opened the door for her, like a thorough well-bred gentleman; it was done with an easy grace, that is to say, he neither bowed too much nor too little, and continued his conversation all the time." On the other hand, one of the claimant's peculiarities was a weakness for being mysterious, "sometimes almost to telling lies." He gave his mother's name wrongly, both in his will and in a statutory declaration, and a different way each time; and the executors whom he appointed in his will have been identified as friends of Orton. He declared he had never been an officer in the army, but had only enlisted for a spree and been bought out after a few days; and he gave an impossible number for that of his regiment. What impressed Gibbes very much at the time was the claimant coming across some photographs and exclaiming, "Hallo, here's Paris;" but he found out that the name was on them, and that they had been for some time in the shop windows. Mr. Gibbes repudiated the word "spotted" as his own, and insisted that it was within turned commas. He also would not accept "knocking along" as good Australian. "You see," he said, "we get all our bad language from England." Being asked whether something was credible, he replied, "At my time of life, and after long practice, nothing is credible." Yesterday morning he was recalled, in order that the claimant's counsel might ask whether he could not, on reflection, recollect a story the claimant had told him about a mule and a precipice in South America. He said he had sat up till 1 o'clock in the morning thinking it over, but could not recollect anything of the kind. He would not have come to England if he had not intended to recollect all he could. He described the claimant, when he received a letter from the Dowager, mentioning the death of Alfred Rogers' brother, going behind a sapling as if to conceal his emotion, and the laughter which was excited by the idea of such a mountain of a man seeking ineffectual concealment behind a sapling was increased when Gibbes stated that the claimant's eyes were watering; but he had just been rubbing himself with a very hard towel. He also admitted that before this letter arrived the claimant had never mentioned Alfred's existence, but had said that the property was entailed to a cousin.

A FORTUNATE WITNESS.

Capt. Oates appeared yesterday as a witness, and excited much interest. If he had not been detained as witness in this case he would probably have been drowned in the Millfleet, of which he was Captain; but he was not allowed to sail in her. He is a plain, straightforward man, with a black beard and gallant, handsome air; and not only declared that the claimant bore no resemblance to Roger Tichborne, to whom he bade farewell on board the Bella the day she sailed, but gave a version of Roger's departure quite at variance with the claimant's. Roger was perfectly sober and not drunk; he was the only passenger in the Bella, and was smuggled on board, and hidden till the ship was out of port in a lazaret or store-room, under the deck, in order to get clear away from his creditors. In Capt. Oates' opinion, the Bella was crank from overloading, and, probably, went over suddenly in one of the squalls for which Rio Janeiro has an evil reputation. Frederick Cubitt said he had had an interview with Lady Tichborne in 1867, and gathered the impression that she had doubts as to the claimant's identity with Roger.

THE CLAIMANT'S BEARING.

The claimant himself bears up wonderfully well under these trying experiences. He has lost the sleek, jaunty air he had during the former trial, and his worn, eager, anxious looks, when he appeared to undergo the present trial, have struck everybody. But he has cast off a good deal of the depression of spirits from which he seemed to be suffering a week or two since. In this respect, the excitement of the present week has done him good. The direct force of the evidence against him has put him on his mettle. He met Mrs. Jury's glances with calm indifference, and confronted Gibbes with easy friendliness, joining in the laughter at his quaint remarks.

F. H. J.

THE LOCAL ENGINEERS.

German Practical Engineers Exposing Alleged Abuses in the Board of Examiners.

One of the minor Tammany preserves of official patronage, to which public attention has not hitherto been called, is "the Board of Examiners of Local Engineers." The story in circulation, and generally credited, about this bureau, originated among the "German Society of Practical Engineers," which has taken the matter so seriously in hand as to be in a position now, according to their own showing, to demand the reconstruction of this board by the Police Commissioners. The first appeal to the latter is made in the following letter:

A WORD TO THE POLICE BOARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Police Commission of this City has been reorganized upon a Reform basis, we suppose that changes will be made in different bureaus of this department, and as we and the citizens generally are deeply interested in having that one which has under its supervision the use of steam boilers, and the appointment of engineers, we desire to call the attention of the new Commissioners to the necessity of appointing men to the Board of Examiners who are thoroughly qualified in ability and honesty to discharge their duties faithfully. We do not want any men who make it a practice to receive or expect money from candidates appearing before them, and will give certificates to whoever will pay, whether that person be fully competent or only able to answer a few questions to save appearances. The danger that is incurred by the community through the appointments of incompetents to office, and justice to those engineers thoroughly qualified by training and experience, are incentives sufficient, we believe, to prompt the Commission to a careful selection.

MANY ENGINEERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1873.

To back the foregoing suggestions the society, having long had reason to know that serious abuses existed in this branch of the Police Department, met in secret and heard complaints prior to taking any decisive steps. In this way it was learned that the Board of Examiners were in the habit of taking fees from applicants for certificates, and often compelled good men, who were fully capable of "passing," to pay $10 for certificates authorizing them to run an engine in some hotel, factory, or large establishment within the Metropolitan Police District. A word of explanation is perhaps necessary here. In 1862 an act was passed creating this board, and enjoining it to examine every practical engineer about to be employed in the City, and decide as to his fitness for the post he desired to fill; the same course was to be pursued to every man upon his changing his employer. Beside this, the examiners were instructed to appoint inspectors to look after the boilers used in the above-mentioned buildings throughout the district. But the concluding and special clause forbids any examiner or inspector from accepting compensation or fee whatsoever. And now comes the feature of this subject. The German Society of Practical Engineers claim that each and every one of these restrictions have been violated by the members of the present board, which dates its existence from the earliest days of Tammany misrule.

To begin, Hanford Horton and D. D. Sutton are the examiners, and, according to the German Society's evidence, the last-named person was a police officer when appointed an examiner. Further, they are both charged with not being practical engineers. Next, the inspectors, Messrs. McLaughlin and Cunningham, are men of the same type—ex-police officers and good friends of the "ould party"—and boiler-makers, with a business of their own in that line started since they became boiler inspectors. Again, in a more detailed way, the committee appointed by the society to inquire into and collate charges and specifications against these people, declare them to be guilty of gross negligence of their duties as examiners and inspectors. The committee avows itself in possession of incontestable evidence which shows that on certain occasions engineers of good standing in the trade, especially Germans, have applied for employment certificates on desiring to change from one establishment to another, after having held one previously granted by the same board for two years. While in this predicament, unable to go into the new place lacking the document, intimation has been given them that the affair can be straightened out for $10. Immediate payment had the desired effect. The sum specified would seem very small to tempt an official to malfeasance, yet, when it is remembered that the victims are poor, earning only from $18 to $24 a week, the matter will be partially explained. It has always been said that the inspector of boilers' position is worth $3,000 a year, although the salary does not exceed $1,500. The German Society claims that proof has reached them from various sources establishing the guilt of the inspectors in condemning boilers, buying them, refitting, and finally selling them for new in another part of the district.

While willing that these facts should appear in print, the committee having the matter in charge insist upon keeping secret the names of their informants, fearing that the accused would take steps to secure their silence should the matter come to a legal issue, to which the society avows its determination to push it, if the present incumbents be not dismissed and proper men put in their places. Meetings are to be held to force the whole subject to a satisfactory termination, as the long-suffering engineers feel that their abuses should be reformed as well as other people's.

The Late Minister Orr—Dispatch of Condolence from the Russian Court.

Mr. W. Y. Leitch, of Charleston, S. C., a stanch and life-long friend of the late Minister Orr, has recently received from Secretary Fish the following letter, with the accompanying copy of a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1873.

To W. Y. Leitch, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: As it is inferred from your letter to this department, of the 6th inst., that you may have been a particular friend of the late James L. Orr, it has occurred to me that the accompanying translation of a dispatch in regard to that gentleman, from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Offenberg, the Minister of Russia here, might not be unacceptable to you and others, especially in South Carolina.

I am your very obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

DISPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27, 1873.

BARON: We have just performed the last duties to Mr. Senator Orr, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the imperial court, who died at St. Petersburg on the 23d of April, (May 5.) Although he had entered upon his duties but a short time previously, Mr. J. L. Orr had made a most favorable impression upon the minds of all who had been brought into contact with him. His Majesty the Emperor had deigned to receive him with special kindness, and, for my part, I had only reason to congratulate myself upon the personal relations existing between us. I need not tell you, therefore, how deeply his sudden death has affected us all, nor how general is the regret felt in consequence thereof. The sentiments entertained by me are shared by our august master, and it is by order of his Imperial Majesty that I request you to bring them to the knowledge of the American Federal Government. Receive, &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Late Minister of Public Instruction in France.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal as follows:

To the Editor of the Times:

I have just read in the columns of one of your morning contemporaries the statement that M. Thiers' new Minister of Public Instruction is "an Oxford man."

This is really more than I can bear in silence. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. William Henry Waddington was 2d Senoir Optime, 2d Classic, and "bracketed" for the Chancellors Medal in 1849.

Excellence in rowing confers, I fear, but a brief immortality, if it is already forgotten that Mr. Waddington's crew was long "head of the river" on the Cam, and that he succeeded in sustaining the honor of Cambridge on the Thames.

Speaking both French and English to perfection, an eminent numismatologist, a member of the Institute, and now Minister of Public Instruction in France, Mr. Waddington is well worth claiming, at the hands of your contemporary, for that University of which, in fact, he is a member.

Oxford men have been heard to point with satisfaction to the composition of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. I have yet to learn that they are represented in that of M. Thiers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

REMIGAVI.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB, Pall Mall East, May 19.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Where to Go and When—Hints for Those Intending to Visit the Country.

At this season of the year the residents of New-York begin to consider how they shall enjoy the beauties of the country, for a time, and so escape the heat. But the question with many is, where can they go, and when ought they to start. In many cases the latter is determined by circumstances, but when that is settled a doubt often exists as to the destination. For the benefit of such inquirers, the following list of desirable places has been compiled:

WEST POINT.

West Point, located as it is on the banks of the Hudson, amid the most romantic scenery, and on an elevation which always renders the air fresh and bracing, offers great inducements for Summer visitors. The Military Academy furnishes alone a great attraction, for old and young alike desire to witness the evolutions of those destined to become the future generals and brave soldiers of the American army. Cozzens' West Point Hotel, which was opened on Saturday last, furnishes ample accommodations to temporary sojourners and boarders; while those who desire to remain at this place for some little time can have the advantages of the two furnished cottages, which are to be let, and, to prevent the labor of housekeeping, can obtain their board at the hotel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Saratoga has been so long famous as a Summer resort that it is unnecessary to enlarge on its attractions. Every person that has been able must have visited Saratoga once in their lives, or else have a desire to do so. To the latter Charles E. Leland, of the Sturtevant House in this City, offers the accommodations of the Clarendon Hotel from June 1 to Oct. 1, and Breslin, Gardner & Co. tender to their friends the advantages of the Grand Union Hotel. Great preparations are now being made for the season, which is expected to be unusually brilliant and successful.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Richfield Springs, in this State, is a charming place, about 1,500 feet above tide water, and the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The drives, owing to the splendid roads, are charming, and form a strong attraction to those fond of such exercise. Besides this visitors can also enjoy the quieter pleasures of boating, fishing, &c. The Canadarago House is located nearly opposite to the famous Sulphur Spring, and has been recently opened by F. Stanton, with new fittings and furniture. The accommodations of last year being deemed insufficient, forty new rooms have been added to the hotel, together with a first-class French restaurant, &c. Visitors to Richfield Springs will find at the Canadarago House all the advantages of a rural life with the conveniences of the city in the shape of hotel accommodation.

ON THE HUDSON.

Cornwall, on the Hudson, has the advantage of providing both hotel and farm-house accommodations, with charming river scenery, fresh air, country food, &c. At a farm-house, two miles from Cornwall landing, a family of four or five persons can be accommodated, while the Gillis House will furnish all the hotel facilities. At Glen Ridge, James G. Roe will supply board for the Summer to visitors, and residence can be taken up at once at all the above-mentioned places.

At Nyack on the Hudson, L. D. Mansfield will open, during next week, the Tappan Zee House for the accommodation of Summer visitors. The view of the river here is a very pleasing one. Mountain View House, at Germantown, on the banks of the Hudson, now under the charge of P. W. Reckefeller, is a favorite place for Summer residents, and as it is near the depot, the facilities for reaching the place are excellent. The scenery is unsurpassed, and the location very healthy.

THE CATSKILLS.

Few New-Yorkers are unacquainted with the scenery around the Catskill Mountains. The mountain air in that region is bracing, especially to those whose time has mostly been passed within the crowded limits of a city like New-York. The Prospect Park Hotel, which is to be opened next week, will give first-class accommodations to about 409 guests, and as it is accessible by boats and cars, with an elevated location of 250 feet, extensive grounds and unsurpassed scenery, the attractions are very great. The Overlook Mountain House at Woodstock, is already open, and can be reached by the Mary Powell from the foot of Vestry-street, the Thomas Cornell or J. W. Baldwin from foot of Harrison-street, the Albany day-boats, the Hudson River and Syracuse Railroads to West Hurley, and the Erie and Wallkill Valley Railroad to Kingston City. Visitors can, therefore, start from this City from Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, the Grand Central Depot, or by the Chambers-street or the Twenty-third-street ferries.

MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford, Pennsylvania, has been noted for its fine natural scenery, and as the roads are in very good order, those who love country driving, can enjoy it with a Summer residence at this place. It has the advantage of good trout fishing, and is considered a very healthy locality. The Pike County House is to be opened on June 7, and the terms are to be moderate. The house is to be under entirely new management, and conducted in strictly family style.

NEWPORT AND VICINITY.

Newport, R. I., and its vicinity, have long been favorite resorts for visitors, the conveniences of reaching the places being an advantage to ladies. The Rocky Point Hotel is located on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, from which places eight steam-boats a day touch at the hotel pier. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of this hotel has been increased, both with regard to sleeping apartments and the conveniences of the restaurant. The hotel is to be opened on June 25, under the charge of L. H. Humphreys, of the City Hotel, Providence. In addition to this, W. W. Hazard has opened the Atlantic House, fronting on Truro Park and Bellevue-avenue, Newport, and elegant rooms, with board, can be had at the Derby Cottage, in the same vicinity. Clark N. Schofield, late of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, will also open the Tower Hill House, at Narragansett Pier, on June 25.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.

Schooley's Mountain is located in Morris County, New-Jersey, and is a desirable resort for those who love mountain air. It has the advantage of springs and lake scenery. It is 1,200 feet above the level of the ocean, and fishing, boating, and bathing can be enjoyed by those who desire such pleasures. For the accommodation of visitors there is the Heath House at Schooley's Mountain Springs, which has recently been opened by J. Warren Coleman, of the Coleman House in this City; and Wainwright & Hamilton have taken charge of the Lake View House at Lake Hopatcong, where they promise everything that can be desired in bathing, boating, and fishing. The Belmont Hall has also been opened by D. A. Crowell for the reception of guests during the Summer.

LONG BRANCH.

To New-Yorkers, Long Branch has ever been a favorite resort, as the accommodation is large and the hotels are under the care of persons experienced in the business. Of those already open and ready for business, are Leland's Ocean Hotel, under the management of Charles and Warren Leland. Howland's Hotel has been enlarged and newly furnished, and is now ready for guests. The Central, which is a new hotel, and is furnished throughout with entirely new furniture, will be open this week under the management of H. C. Shoemaker. The Mansion House is to be opened next week under the direction of William L. McIntire, who was formerly with the late Samuel Laird. The United States Hotel, which has been newly furnished and refitted, is also to be opened next week, and will remain open until October, under the charge of M. M. Laird. The West End Hotel will not be ready until about the middle of the month, but will then be opened in first-class style, with Presbury & Hildreth as proprietors. Mr. Hildreth is, however, ready to provide rooms for his guests as soon as the hotel will be in a condition to receive them, which will be very soon. Joseph H. Cooper is refitting the Metropolitan Hotel, and will have it open for visitors on June 21. It will thus be seen that those who choose to make Long Branch their temporary home during the Summer vacation will be provided with ample accommodations.

The Riverside House at Pleasure Bay, near Long Branch, will be opened on the 14th inst., under the management of John E. Bouden. Excellent fishing is an attraction that scarcely ever fails at Pleasure Bay, and the Riverside House is one of the pleasantest places near New-York City for those seeking rest and fresh air.

NEARER HOME.

There are many persons who desire to visit the country during the Summer, and yet cannot afford time enough to be entirely out of the City. Lake Mahopac, a charming place, is but two hours' ride from the City, and George H. Anderson has desirable accommodations there for families. At New-Brighton, Staten Island, the Pavilion, under James Carroll, and the St. Mark's Hotel, with O. De Camp as proprietor, offer advantages to those who wish a near residence to the City during the Summer months. A cottage can also be had at this place, with board at the hotel or a private table in the house, whichever may be most desirable. The Woodsburg Pavilion, at Woodsburg, Long Island, now under the charge of N. P. Sewell, can also be easily reached by either the South-side or Long Island Railroads; and Charles H. Shelly offers first-class hotel facilities at the West End, Fort Washington, opposite the Palisades. This hotel is inside the City limits, yet the scenery and charming surroundings of the place make it equal to any point on the Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Those residents of New-York who desire to visit Vermont during the Summer will find the Equinox House, at Manchester, a desirable residence. It is under the charge of F. H. Orvis.

Irad Fuller has opened the Round Hill Hotel at Northampton, Mass., and offers twenty-five per cent. discount to those who take up rooms during the present month, besides making special rates for families.

The Englewood House, at Englewood, N. J., can be reached by the Northern Railroad, from the foot of Chambers-street, or by steam-boat from the foot of Harrison-street. Those who have visited Englewood during last Summer are likely to go again this year, especially if their vacation is limited.

GERMAN COMMERCE.

The New German Coinage—Statistics of the Commerce of Bremen.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1873.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to forward to you the latest publication of the Bremen Bureau of Statistics, just come to hand, giving the yearly exhibits of the commerce and navigation of that State for the year 1872.

It will strike you that the values are not given in Bremen thalers, as of old, but in a new coin, expressed by the sign mqe., meaning mark, Bremen having introduced, last year, (first of the German States,) the monetary system proposed for the whole German Empire, and based upon the mark as a unit on the gold standard, the mark being the tenth part of an imperial gold coin, 133½ pieces of which shall be coined out of one pound of pure gold; the mark to be divided into 100 pfennigs. This new coin will compare with the old Bremen coin, so as to make a 20-mark piece equal to 9 thaler, 2 16-31 grote, Bremen currency. This latter currency has now been entirely abolished and taken out of circulation. As long as the new system has not likewise been carried through in all the States of the Empire, which will not be before next year, the Prussian thaler serves as circulating medium, 1 thaler being considered as 3 marks, so that a mark may be valued at about 24 cents, gold.

For comparison, the tables of former years have been reduced into the new valuation. From the summaries on pages 188 and 189 it now appears that the totals of the Bremen commerce in 1872 amounted to 967,365,409 mark, against (1871) 895,948,053 mark, of which the exports were 471,168,197 mark, against (1871) 429,495 622 mark, and the imports 496,197,211 mark, against (1871) 466 452,431 mark.

The United States of America participated in this trade as follows: Exports from Bremen to the United States: 1872, 115,426,427 mark, being 57 46-100 per cent. of the export by sea; against 1871, 112,787,294 mark, or 56 39-100 per cent.

Imports to Bremen from the United States: 1872, 116,650,567 mark, or 36 84-100 per cent. of the imports by sea; against, 1871, 120,633,047 mark, or 42 29-100 per cent.

The falling off of the imports from this country is mainly due to the short cotton crop of 1871-72, and the reduced shipment of petroleum in the latter year owing to combinations here.

The number of sea-going vessels registered at Bremen has again experienced a small diminution, being 252 at the end of 1872, against 265 in 1871, while the capacity has been raised, being 116,177 lasts for 1872, against 115,162 lasts in 1871, indicating a further replacement of smaller sailing vessels by larger steam-ships, the average capacity being 461 lasts, against 435 lasts in the preceding year, (one last equals two tons.)

There have been forwarded from Bremen to transatlantic countries, in the year 1872, 80,418 passengers, the greatest number on record ever having been forwarded from a German port, against 60,516 persons in 1871, all but 1,027 of the former having sailed directly to ports of the United States, and of the remainder 701 to Canada.

Please add this volume to foregoings on file relating to the same subject, and believe me,

Very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHANNES ROSING,
Consul General.

To Hon. Edward Young, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.

Life in the South African Diamond Fields.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following extracts from a private letter received in that city from the Diamond Fields in South Africa, and dated March 29:

There is so much sameness with life on the fields that it is almost impossible for one to content himself. I am still engaged in digging for the little charmers, and have moderate success. If half the diamonds I find were perfect in shape and color, I could return from the fields in a short time. The proportion of bad stuff and off color is about ninety-nine in one hundred. I have found a great many stones within the last four months, but not one in the lot was perfect. On Monday last, I found one of 30 carats, good water, but it was shattered all through, so in reality it is not of much value. Small mixed chips up to 10 carats bring 7s. per carat. I sold, last evening, for a friend, a stone of 23 carats, deep off color, at 45s. 6d. per carat. Good octohedron white, from 4 to 10 carats, bring good prices, say from £6 to £10 sterling, gold, per carat. Few of these, however, are found. A few months ago I found a beauty, octohedron in shape, of 8 carats. It had a slight, smoky tinge. I had it out of the ground only two days when it flew all to bits. The chips I sold for six shillings per carat. The loss for me, of course, was great. Still, we have to take our chances. The cost of working a claim is so much that there is no more money in it. Perhaps there are not ten claims in 1,300 on this field that are much more than paying working expenses. Men stick to the work with the hope of finding a good-sized diamond which would give them a lift out of this region; but these perfect big stones don't lie about loose. The work is getting to be very tedious. I am taking out ground at the depth of eighty feet. It all has to be broken with sticks in the hands of Kaffirs. With sixteen boys I can take out and sort eight cart-loads a day. I have many times sorted 100 loads and not found a chip. At other times I have found ten in a wheel-barrow full of ground. One, to make it pay, wants to find one or two diamonds to each cart-load of ground, that is, taking them as they come, chips and stones, large and small. The rush, instead of coming to the fields, is turning from them. I can see great changes in the camp every day. The majority of the diggers are from Cape Colony or that of Natal. They come with their oxen, and of course, can leave any day, while with Europeans or Americans the case is different. They don't come to leave till they have replenished their empty pockets. Very few do it, however. The longer the majority stay the poorer they get.

Plan to Irrigate a Large Area of the San Joaquin Valley.

From the San Joaquin Valley Argus.

Those indomitable speculators, I. Friedlander, Wm. S. Chapman, A. H. Rose, Nicholas Luning, John Bensley, J. Mora Moss, and Chas. Webb Howard, have filed a certificate of incorporation of the "San Joaquin and King's River Canal and Irrigation Company," with a capital stock of $10,000,000, or 100,000 shares of $100 each —30,000 shares to be offered for subscription at their par value, and the remainder, 70,000, to be retained by the incorporators, thus retaining the entire control of the affairs of the company in the hands of the above-named incorporators. The company have organized under the Incorporation laws of the State of California; but, as the State law does not grant sufficient privileges to satisfy them, they propose to ask Congress to pass a bill granting them additional privileges, and extend such aid as will enable them to construct the great work without extensive drafts being made upon their individual or incorporated capital. The objects set forth in the certificate, if carried out properly, would certainly prove beneficial to the State and the people; but the scheme is designed to absorb and swallow up all minor irrigation enterprises by monopolizing the water of all the streams flowing into the great San Joaquin and Tulare basins, and thereby be enabled to levy upon the people of the valley a burdensome tax for all time to come.

Sale of a Gallo-Roman Treasure-Trove.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 20 says: Following closely upon the recent auctions of picture-galleries at the Hôtel des Ventes in Paris, collectors of ancient moneys will be attracted in large numbers to the coming sale of the valuable Gallo-Roman treasure discovered beneath one of the court-yards of the Lycée Napoléon in 1867. This sale is rendered necessary by a judicial decision as to the quotient distribution of the treasure-trove between the City of Paris and the workmen who lighted upon it. The collection comprises 800 coins known as *aurei*, each worth something more than a twenty-franc piece, and forming a complete series of the numismatic history of Lutetia during the reign of the Roman Emperors, from Claudius to Septimus Severus. These *aurei* are all in an excellent state of preservation, and those found nearest to the surface, dating from Commodus, Pertinax, and Septimus Severus, look as fresh as if they had just come from the mint. Coins of the Antonine epoch are largely represented in this collection; the "Faustinas," young and old; the "Vespasians," and the "Titus," one with the inscription "Divus Titus," and, on the reverse, the curule chair, surmounted by a thunder-flash, among the number. There is also a "Julia Domna," the wife of Septimus Severus and Caracalla, a "Restitutio Augusti per Trajanum," an "Ælius Cæsar," five or six of the time of Pertinax, and three "Plautinas." Upon the reverse of a coin dating from the reign of Commodus, the Emperor of the Circus is represented in the act of making his horse leap over a lion. Rarer still is an *aureus* of the time of Antoninus Pius, with two figures on the reverse, and the inscription "Concordiæ Eternæ." These are some of the gems of the treasure, and there can be little doubt that the French Department of the Fine Arts will be ready to bid very high for every item in the collection rather than let it be dispersed throughout Europe.

Father Hyacinthe in Geneva.

A Geneva correspondent writes to the London *Times*, under date May 16: "In a beautiful retired villa called Trenant, about a mile from Geneva, resides Père Hyacinthe. The large number of persons who went to see or interview him at the Hotel Vittoria, rendered the city irksome to him, and by the kindness of a friend he now enjoys the seclusion of one of the prettiest places near Geneva. A name which created so great a sensation during the Œcumenical Council, and which has since become of such wide-world reputation, had an indescribable attraction for me on visiting this place, and yesterday morning I performed a pilgrimage to Trenant. Unfortunately it was Saturday, the 'Père' had been studying all night—was even then, I was told, invisible to his household; but I had the pleasure of being received by his noble and charming wife, Mme. Loyson. Her name has lately been brought before the public connected with what was evidently a malicious report, and which I am authorized to deny, as she has not added to the family of Père Hyacinthe. In moving about the town during the day and conversing with people of various classes, it was impossible not to be struck by the popularity which the 'Père' has acquired—every one was acquainted with him, and most persons claimed to be among his adherents. The Salle de la Réformation was frequented by all, and wonderful stories were told of the progress of the new association; so much so, that I determined on seeking information from those who are the chiefs of it. The following are the results: Already nearly 1,300 persons have given in their adhesion to the new principles—given it in formally and in writing—and the success of the movement is most encouraging. A marriage has already been celebrated in the Salle, and 100 persons or more are waiting to be babtised, some of whom were baptised this morning. Every Wednesday evening a theological lecture is delivered, when the hall is crowded to suffocation. Yet no one can enter except by a ticket, and 3,500 are gratuitously distributed weekly to those who give their word of honor that they are Catholics, while 500 are given to Protestants. It is said that some have been sold for thirty francs or forty francs each, but English residents tell me they have been unable to procure any for 'love or money.' The place now occupied by the Liberal Catholics, as they call themselves, is far too small, and on Friday night a general assembly was held in the rooms of the Casino, under the Presidency of M. Reverchon, to take steps to supply the want. In opening the meeting he announced that more than 1,200 persons had, by a formal act, given in their adhesion to the association. The committee, he said, had applied to the Administrative Council for permission to use the church of St. Germain without excluding any other 'cult' which might be celebrated there. The council had replied that they felt no difficulty so far as their power extended, and M. Reverchon, on the part of the committee, recommended that a petition should be sent to the cantonal authorities. This was approved unanimously by the Assembly. Thanks were then voted to Père Hyacinthe, and a hope was expressed that they would soon see him at the head of the 'Catholic parish of Geneva'—a hope which was received with the warmest applause. In scarcely more than two months has this rapid progress been made by the association—a fact which shows that it was demanded by the moral and religious wants of the community, and many with whom I spoke and who were intimately connected with the movement described it as being of a most encouraging character. At present its organization is directed by a committee, among whom are M. Bardt, President of the conferences, and M. Reverchon, President of the college. Acting in perfect harmony with Dr. Döllinger on general principles, Père Hyacinthe goes even further; for while the Doctor stops at the Council of Trent, the Père relies rather on the Primitive Councils. I do not enter, however, on nice theological distinctions—the Liberal Catholics desire to maintain their relation with the Catholic Church as far as is possible. As you have already heard, a law has been passed giving the people the right of electing their curés, and nothing could be more significant of the general sentiment that while only 151 votes were opposed to it, 9,081 were in its favor. Could such a measure be introduced into Italy, the work of reformation would be half completed, and the minor clergy, no less than the people, would rejoice in having acquired their liberty. As it is, the priest in Italy is the slave of his bishop and the tyrant of his parish."

Cheap Chinese Labor—California Sentiment.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 26.

The movement against the Chinese is assuming important proportions and is taking the right direction; San Francisco has fairly made the experiment of Chinese labor, and the sober second thought brings to us the conviction that it is unprofitable. It is estimated that there are 120,000 Chinese in the State, and more than 20,000 in the city. The first effect of this immigration was an injurious one to poor laboring men and women. It is now found, as it increases, to be dangerous to every branch of business and hurtful to every department of industry. Merchants, manufacturers, and the owners of real property are taking alarm. The manufacturers of cigars and shoes were the first to awake to the danger, simply because their trades were first invaded. The shoe-makers are making an effort to teach their trade to boys, and we are informed that a leading firm, the house of Parker, Wattson & Co., are preparing to teach the trade of cigar-making to girls. The police are enforcing the 500 cubic feet ordinance, and we are informed that an ordinance will soon be introduced and passed preventing the exportation of dead bodies from our city without a special permit of the Board of Supervisors. In the meantime our Chinese ships and a new line of English ships are bringing us thousands of new immigrants. Some prompt and immediate steps must be taken to arrest this immigration. If our Chamber of Commerce was worth the nitro-glycerine necessary to blow an idea into its head, it would consider this Chinese question, and not have it to be finally brought to solution by the passions of an excited people. We call the attention of our police to the fact that the owners of property are liable for permitting the overcrowding of tenement-houses, and are subject to penalties.

Houdon's Statue of Washington at Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, June 2.

Houdon's statue of Washington will in a few days be restored to its former position in the centre of the Capitol rotunda. The defective arch has been removed, and there have been substituted in its stead three hollow cast-iron round columns in a row on the south side of the basement passage, resting on a solid stone foundation, and capped with a cast-iron sill, from which six cast-iron girders extend to the top of the massive brick wall on the north side of the basement passage, presenting a level structure nearly even with the rotunda floor, upon which the statue and pedestal will rest securely. The floor of the rotunda has been cut out for a square about the extent of that inclosed by the iron railing formerly surrounding the statue, and the space between the pedestal and the outer lines of this square will be filled in with paving glass, which will admit light to the basement passage beneath.

Successful Swedish Farmers in Maine.

From the Presque Isle (Me.) Sunrise, May 28.

Mr. Shieldstream, a native of Sweden, who came to this country a little more than a year ago from Canada West, and now resides in Maysville, has eighteen acres of wheat growing, eight acres of Spring and ten of Winter wheat, and a very large crop of oats and other grains, potatoes, &c. Mr. Persson, another of our Swede friends, lives in this town and owns the oldest occupied farm in Presque Isle. He is an excellent farmer, a good neighbor and a worthy man. Three years have elapsed since the emigration policy of Maine was instituted, and in July will have elapsed three years since the first immigrants arrived. More than a thousand of Swedish immigrants have arrived in Maine since; 500 of them are at New Sweden, and all are good, worthy people. Can that be said with truth of any other 1,000 people taken at random in Maine?

Amenities of Society in New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

An exciting melée took place at a meeting of the trustees of the village of New-Rochelle, a few evenings ago. Mr. William Pinckney entered the room in which the trustees were in session, and requested permission to offer a few remarks and, on being allowed to do so, rose and censured the Board of Trustees very severely in regard to their action on bills which had been presented to them for audit, and accused one of the members, Mr. George Ackerman, with being an illiterate man, a rum-seller, &c. Mr. Ackerman told him that the bills were perfectly correct and had been properly disposed of, when Mr. Pinckney made use of some abusive language to Mr. Huntington, President of the Board; whereupon a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Pinckney and Trustees Ackerman and Roth were hotly engaged, and resulted in Mr. Pinckney receiving a black eye.

GENERAL NOTES.

Commotional insanity is what the Utica *Herald* calls it.

Sixty-eight married eighteen in Yellow Springs, Ohio, one day last week.

Cincinnati has reduced the pay of her policemen from $3 to $2 47 per day.

A Boston paper twits Philadelphia on the fact that it never had a decent fire yet.

Mrs. Abigail Broadbent will celebrate her one hundredth birthday, in Wethersfield, Conn., to-day.

Baron Offenburg, the Russian Minister, is making a brief visit to ex-Gov. Jewell in Connecticut.

Two Iowa boys, under thirteen years of age, killed a wolf with an old boot and a jack-knife.

A Connecticut railroad conductor has received $2,500 by the will of a grateful lady passenger.

The lawyers of Michigan are to form a State Bar Association at a convention to be held June 17.

The San Francisco *Alta* puts no faith in the story that the leprosy is common among the Chinamen in California.

Many Connecticut women aid their husbands, fathers, and brothers in their out-door farm work this season.

Mr. A. C. Baldwin has telegraphed from Europe to Boston that he will rebuild the burnt Globe Theatre building at once.

Gen. Joseph E. Hawley, of Connecticut, has declined an invitation to deliver the address in Newark, N. J., on the Fourth of July.

Fall River mill-owners are discussing the advisability of running on half-time after July 1, the market being dull and prints running low.

No permits for building in the new burnt district of Boston will be granted until action is had with regard to widening the streets in that locality.

J. L. Savage, the defaulting cashier of the Lechmere Bank, at East Cambridge, Mass., has pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Lowell Jail.

A baker's perambulating bread-deliverer, with his face violently broken out with small-pox, alarmed and disgusted his customers in New-Haven a few mornings ago.

The Louisville *Commercial* and the Washington *Chronicle* appeared in the eight-page form for the first time on Monday. The number of the quartos is rapidly increasing.

The heads of the Chinese companies are sending dispatches from San Francisco to Hong Kong, reading: "Stop all passengers; no more work here; no food, no houses; many sufferers."

A somewhat opinionated farmer up in Vermont had a little argument with his wife a few mornings ago, and now he is going about with his head tied up, and saying that his hoss kicked him.

A Massachusetts Congressman (it is not necessary to mention names) is credited with saying to a Western member that "no one has ever been able to fold up an idea thin enough to poke it into that old crack in his head."

Mr. Wm. S. Thomas stored in an Illinois mill the mineralogical and geological specimens he has been collecting for a quarter of a century, and a few days ago one of the stockholders caused them all to be thrown into the street.

A man in Williamsport, Penn., is so fond of the tinkling bells that he has a number attached to a rocking-chair, to the constant exasperation of Sarah, the servant, who fancies they keep ringing for her, and responds accordingly.

Country papers are all telling their readers that if they will read the Bible one hour each day, they will read it through in 140 days. To the ordinary understanding it would appear that this would depend somewhat upon how fast they read.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy visited Atchison, Kansas, last week, and the *Champion* of that place reiterates the assertion that he has fully determined never to have any connection with politics again, devoting himself hereafter strictly to his private business affairs.

The Richmond *State Journal* ventures the assertion that the farmers of Virginia never worked cheaper or more reliable labor when promptly paid than they do now; $8 and $10 per month (in orders on country stores in most cases) being the ruling price.

A couple who were married in Rutland, Vt., the other day, gave the official who performed the ceremony fifty cents. This was pretty cheap, but as it was afterward found that, under the State laws the official had no authority to marry them, they think he ought to refund or send along a competent substitute.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *State Journal* intimates that, in its opinion, the $30,000 stables to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard must be intended exclusively for the accommodation of the horse marines. The *State Journal* seems unable to appreciate the difference, say, between a chestnut horse and a horse-chestnut.

Of the Connecticut State Senators, 4 are farmers, 5 manufacturers, 4 lawyers, 4 merchants, 1 butcher, 1 auctioneer, 1 surveyor, and 1 carpenter. Of the 241 members of the House, 115 are farmers, 13 are lawyers, 5 clergymen, 21 merchants, 6 physicians, and the rest are divided up among various callings and pursuits.

Gov. Parker, in a recently published letter, says that he is satisfied that, in many parts of New-Jersey, injustice is done in the practical enforcement of the tax laws, and that some men of large property do not pay on what they are worth. In justice to those who are disposed to pay their just proportion of the public charges, he adds, the evil should be remedied.

A clergyman in Davenport, Iowa, exchanged pulpits with a pastor in a not distant city a few Sundays ago, and meeting at the railroad crossing they had a brief chat together. They carried satchels just alike, and when the car-bell rang, each caught up one and started for the train, to find on reaching their destinations that they had exchanged satchels and sermons.

Generous Bostonians (how many of these there are!) generally show rare tact and discrimination in the direction of their gifts. One of them, whose name is not published, has recently given to the St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, which for three years past has been one of the city's most interesting and beneficent of the city's charities, a house and fourteen acres of land in Falmouth, Mass., near the coast, to be used as a Summer resort for the poor patients who always fill its wards.

Rev. John F. W. Ware's text for his sermon before the Boston Ancient and Honorables, Monday, was "Citizen of no mean city;" and one of the local papers says: "He passed to a glowing analysis of the true sources of Boston's reputation in the past and its strength in the present. He finds them all embraced in the character of its citizens—neither its locality, its commerce, its laws, its ancestry, nor any other thing having had any influence to be compared with this."

The Secretary of the Illinois Board of Public Charities says there are over 3,000 insane persons in that State. He says: "The census-takers reported 1,600 and failed to find about 1,400 of this number. The physicians reported 2,300 and failed to report about 700 to the Board of Charities. But the testimony of the census-takers to the existence of those unreported by physicians is perfectly reliable, and the testimony of physicians to the existence of those unreported by the census-takers is equally worthy of confidence."

Some negro divers brought up from Mobile bay last week fragments of the exploded boiler of the steamer Franklin, which, thirty-six years ago, went down with many lives. The operations of the negro divers, as described by the *Register*, are interesting. With a long iron-pointed pole they go about in a canoe feeling along the bed of the river, and when an obstruction is met the pole is firmly imbedded, and down it they slide to the bottom, provided with a cotton hook. They generally remain under from twenty-eight to thirty seconds, the water being twenty feet deep, and rarely fail to come up with some scrap of iron, copper, or rope.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STOKES CASE.

Rumors were rife yesterday in the vicinity of the courts to the effect that a decision had been rendered in the Stokes case by the Court of Appeals, and that the highest tribunal in the State had confirmed the finding of the jury in the last trial. On investigation in reliable quarters, however, these rumors were found to be groundless. Mr. Cephas Brainerd, the attorney in the case, had not heard of the decision. At the Tombs neither Warden Johnson nor Stokes had heard anything of it. On Wednesday, Stokes received a letter from Mr. Tremain, in which that gentleman expressed the opinion that a decision would not, in all probability, be rendered before September next, in view of the fact that the points on which the seven Judges composing the Court of Appeals were to decide covered in manuscript 8,000 folio pages. Mr. Stokes informed a TIMES reporter that if a decision had been rendered, he would have been apprised by telegraph from Albany.

The following dispatch was received from Albany, yesterday:

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The Court of Appeals will adjourn a week from next Friday. The decision in the Stokes case may be handed in on Tuesday next, but probably not before the day of adjournment, the 13th.

The Walworth Murder.

To-day the inquest in the case of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author, shot dead by his son, Frank Hardin Walworth, will be the subject of investigation by Coroner Young, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, in Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Every evidence regarding the actual commission of the crime will be admitted and searched for, but Coroner Young will carefully exclude all testimony relative to the family difficulty among the Walworths and all statements extraneous to the case as it now stands. Messrs. O'Conor, Beach, and Garvin will be present, acting as counsel for the prisoner. Yesterday young Walworth had interviews with his counsel in the Tombs, and appeared perfectly calm. He refused to speak to reporters. Mr. M. T. Walworth's funeral will take place in Saratoga, all arrangements for it having been made by his relatives.

Chamber of Commerce—Test for Chains and Anchors.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Wm. E. Dodge in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to membership: John Duane, P. H. Leonard, and Geo. C. Magoun.

The Japanese Consul at this port, Mr. Tomita, was present, and was introduced to President Dodge by Mr. Geo. Opdyke.

The following report was received from Committee No. 4:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Committee No. 4, to whom was referred the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the British Government, on the subject of requiring a test for chains and anchors, respectfully report: That they do not find that chains or anchors of British manufacture are imported into this country unaccompanied by the certificate of test required by the British Government. No similar test being required for those of American manufacture, the only evidence of their sufficiency lies in the reputation of the manufacturer, which, though perhaps sufficient, while the manufacture has been on a small scale, and by few and well-known makers, can hardly prove so, when the production becomes larger and more difficult, and when sales are made for export as well as for use on our own vessels. In view of the vital importance of good and reliable ground tackle on steam vessels and sailing ships, your committee are therefore of the opinion that the interests of commerce would be subserved by the adoption of regulations requiring that all anchors and cable chains be subjected to a test under the inspection of the Government equal to that required for those in use in the naval vessels of the country.

D. COLDEN MURRAY,
Chairman pro tem.
JUNE 3, 1873.

It was ordered that a copy of the report of the committee be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A communication was received from D. Willis James, regretting his inability to serve as Chairman of Committee No. 4, and recommending the appointment of some other gentleman to fill the position. The Chamber accordingly empowered the committee to elect one of their own number as Chairman.

A long report from Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, describing the currents, obstructions, &c., of New-York Harbor, was read, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Professor. An animated discussion ensued, regarding the printing of the report. Some of the members objected, on the ground of lack of funds, but the report was finally referred to a committee, with instructions to publish the essential portions.

The Chamber then adjourned until the first Tuesday in October.

Congressman Mellish's Nomination for Cadet Midshipman.

The examination of candidates for an appointment as midshipman to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, offered by Hon. D. B. Mellish, representative of the Ninth Congressional District, to the pupils of the public schools of that district, was held in the hall of the Board of Education, yesterday morning. Thirteen candidates presented themselves for examination, but after inspection by Dr. W. A. Ewing, of No. 154 West Forty-eighth-street, five had to be rejected on account of height or physical disqualification, the height having been fixed by law at five feet. The medical examination was conducted in the presence of Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Col. Joel W. Mason, Joseph Cudlipp, Henry D. Lapaugh, and Hon. D. B. Mellish. The eight candidates were then examined under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas F. Harrison, Superintendent of the Grammar Schools, and Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent, and in the presence of Messrs. Acton, Mason, Cudlipp, Lapaugh, Mellish, and Ewing. Mr. John F. Trow, trustee of the Eighteenth Ward schools, was also present during the examination. The following are the names of the eight contestants: W. Malcolm, W. H. Konz, F. W. Dobbie, T. McNerney, Jas. J. Carey, T. W. Megrue, J. Leyton, and E. J. Murphy. They were examined in reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and history. The following is the total number of marks attained by each boy:

Thomas W. Dobbie	678	James J. Carey	492
Ed. J. Murphy	546	Frank W. Megrue	474
Wm. H. Kons	543	Thomas McNerney	473
John Leyton	507	Washington Malcolm	448

Thomas W. Dobbie was therefore declared the successful candidate. The maximum number of marks was fixed at 800. The successful candidate was born Sept. 19, 1859, in this City. He is the son of Robert S. Dobbie, the foreman of Higgins' carpet factory in the Twenty-second Ward. He was educated in the public schools of the ward, and is now a scholar of Grammar School No. 51, in West Forty-fourth-street. He is very bright and quick in his movements, and appeared, during the examination to be very careful in understanding clearly the question before writing his answer.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In Part I of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Andrew Delaney and James H. Derricks, charged with assaulting a public officer, were fined, the former $25, and the latter $50, and discharged.

Thomas Foster and Thomas Kenney, jointly indicted for burglary on the premises of Wm. H. Carpenter, No. 594 Broadway, and stealing therefrom silks and laces to the value of about $4,000, were placed on trial. The prisoners, it will be remembered, went to Boston immediately after the burglary had been committed, and a case addressed to Foster was subsequently sent to that city from New-York by Adams Express. The detectives in this City discovered the fact and telegraphed to the authorities in Boston, advising them to arrest the prisoners, who were captured at the express office and brought to New-York on a requisition. The case on being opened was found to contain a full set of highly-finished burglars' tools. Foster was seen in the neighborhood of Carpenter's store several times before the burglary was committed. Counsel for the defense demanded a separate trial for Foster which was granted.

After the case had been opened Assistant District Attorney Russell discovered a variance between the indictment and the proof, and asked that the prisoner be acquitted on that ground and remanded until a new indictment should be found. The Court so directed. Mary Halcomb, indicted for obtaining $1,300 by false pretenses, was placed on trial. Mrs. Halcomb had obtained the sum in question from Anna Coleman in payment for household furniture, which she had previously disposed of to a man named Frank Carroll, who was adjudged the rightful owner in a civil suit. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Bernard Conroy, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Henry Uthoff, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, Margaret Offington, a domestic, charged with stealing $40 from Albert J. Mills, a guest at the Astor House, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Enright, charged with stealing silks and velvet, valued at $62, the property of Margaret B. Susendorf, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

Henry Steinberg pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Board of Excise.

Under the Commissioners of Excise, the clerks of the bureau are now busy issuing licenses to liquor-sellers. On the 2d instant there were twenty licenses granted and $2,390 received. On the 3d forty-nine licenses were granted and $4,750 received. On the 4th there were sixty-two applications granted and $6,750 received. On the 5th 102 licenses were issued, and $9,260 received. Licenses were refused to three disreputable houses.

THE GRAND LODGE.

The Constitution—Election of Grand Officers—Resolutions and Reports.

At the morning session of the Grand Lodge yesterday, after prayer by R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, R. W. Wm. T. Woodruff, from the Committee on Grievances, presented four reports recommending action in certain individual cases, or involving questions of dispute between lodges, which matters were properly disposed of. Reports of various Masonic boards of relief were also received and filed. The consideration of the proposed new constitution was then resumed, and, although continued through the entire session, was not concluded at 1 o'clock, the hour of adjourning. The section calling out the greatest discussion was No. 98, regarding the status of non-affiliated Masons, and, as adopted by the Grand Lodge, the clause stands: "An unaffiliated Mason shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, or receive Masonic relief or burial." This is a radical change from the provisions of the old constitutions, and one which it is claimed will greatly benefit the craft, augmenting its membership, and in other respects work the best results. The subject of dimits was also debated at length, and the practice of granting general dimits at the request of a member of a lodge was prohibited. Henceforth dimits will only be issued upon a certificate furnished from the secretary of a lodge that a petition for membership has been filed in said lodge by a brother in good standing in another lodge, when the dimit will be forwarded direct to said lodge, but the brother will remain a member of his own lodge, and be liable for dues, until notice is received that his membership in the new lodge has been perfected. Pending action on section No. 102 a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Labor was resumed in the Lodge at 2 o'clock, and after the reading of the minutes of the morning session, and the transaction of some routine business, the hour fixed upon having arrived for the election of grand officers for the ensuing year, this duty was proceeded with, and the following officers were duly chosen: Grand Master, M. W. Christopher G. Fox; Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne; Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Edmund L. Judson; Junior Grand Warden, R. W. James W. Husted; Grand Treasurer, M. W. John W. Simons; Grand Secretary, R. W. James M. Austin; Grand Chaplains, R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, R. W. and Rev. F. C. Ewer, and R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster; Grand Pursuivant, W. Johnston Fountain; Grand Tiler, W. John Hoole; Grand Lecturer, R. W. Geo. H. Raymond. All the above were re-elections, and there being no opposition the ballot was by acclamation. As the election proceeded, the various officers were notified of the action of the Grand Lodge, and upon being successively presented appeared and returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks for the honor conferred. During the ballot M. W. Isaac Phillips presided, with marked ability. The appointed officers of the Grand Lodge will be hereafter announced in accordance with custom.

After the election the report of the Special Committee on the Constitution was again taken up, and the debate continued during the greater portion of the remainder of the session. No final action on the subject was reached, however, and the discussion will be continued to-day.

R. W. James W. Husted, from the Committee on Warrants, presented report recommending that the seventeen new lodges, formed during the past year, and now working under dispensation, be granted warrants; also that new warrants be issued for three lodges, the original documents having been destroyed by fire; also that Putneyville Lodge, No. 159, Wayne County, be allowed to remove to an adjoining town, and that Abram's Lodge, No. 20, of this City, be changed to that of Pioneer, No. 20. The committee further suggested that action be taken by the Grand Lodge requiring greater care on the part of masters of subordinate lodges in the custody of warrants. Report adopted.

On motion of Past Grand Master James Jenkinson a resolution was adopted providing for the preparation and engrossment of suitable resolutions, tendering the thanks of the Grand Lodge to R. W. James W. Husted for services rendered in his legislative capacity in relieving the Hall and Asylum Fund, and the hall itself, from taxation.

During the session M. W. Luke A. Lockwood, Grand Master of Masons of Connecticut, was introduced and received with the grand honors.

The installation of the grand officers elect was made the special order for this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Burns Wife Murder—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Whitehill held an inquest in the case of Mary Burns, who was supposed to have died from the effects of a beating by her husband on the evening of May 28, at the tenement-house No. 86 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, known as the "Barracks." Several witnesses were examined, and the evidence elicited established the previously-published account of the case, it being shown that on the occasion of the beating both Burns and his wife were intoxicated, and that during a quarrel the latter was struck on the head with a haystick and died on the following day. The evidence of Police Surgeon Brady, who made the post-mortem examination, so lessened the magnitude of the crime, however, that the jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, Mary Burns, came to her death on May 29 from hemorrhage and shock to her system produced by a blow from her husband at No. 86 South Eighth-street on May 28, her system being already depleted by alcohol.

Burns was thereupon committed to jail to await trial. This case forcibly demonstrates the necessity of a hospital in Williamsburg. The unfortunate woman, although almost at the point of death when visited by a physician, was moved from the tenement-house, to remain in which was almost certain death, and brought to the City Hospital in Raymond-street, a distance of several miles, over a rough cobblestone road. The upper floor of the Eastern District Dispensary building, on Fourth-street, is being fitted as a hospital for the reception of "accident" patients requiring immediate surgical aid, and will be open, it is expected, in three weeks. Accommodation will then be afforded for ten patients.

A Remarkable Poisoning Case—Attempted Parricide.

On Wednesday afternoon Christian Bangert, a German sailor residing at No. 161 Leonard-street, Williamsburg, applied to Justice Semmler for a warrant for the arrest of his son Charles, a boy of only eleven years of age, who, as he alleged, had attempted to poison him by putting lead filings in his coffee. The boy was arrested and carried before Justice Semmler, to whom he admitted having put lead filings and the phosphorus from lucifer matches in his father's coffee and beer. He pretended ignorance of their effect, and said that his mother, who was separated from his father, and lived in Second-street, near Avenue A, New-York, had told him to do it. A warrant for the arrest of the boy's mother, Louisa Bangert, was issued, and at an early hour yesterday morning she was arrested at the house in which she boarded, in Second-street, near Avenue A, and conveyed to Brooklyn, where, with her son, she is held in custody. From the statements of both parties, it appears that Bangert emigrated from Germany to this country about ten years since, with his wife and two children. While living in Third-street, New-York, about two years after their arrival, Mrs. Bangert made the acquaintance of a German, and although her husband moved to Ludlow and other streets, the admirer of his unfaithful wife followed. In June, of last year, the family separated, the wife and daughter going to Second-street, and the father and son moving over to No. 161 Leonard-street, Williamsburg. Previous to the separation Bangret had frequently experienced severe attacks of illness, and finally concluded that his wife was poisoning his food. On being accused, she denied the charge, and this hastened the separation. About two weeks since Bangert suspected that his continued illness was due to poisoning, and suspected his son to be the agent of his wife. He watched the boy, and on Wednesday saw him slip lead filings and phosphorus into a cup of coffee. As already stated, the boy acknowledges the charge, and states that he acted in ignorance and under the instructions of his mother. He says he used the poison eight times.

The Dock Commissioners.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner J. A. Westervelt presiding. Superintendent Thorne was requested to remove the dirt accumulated on Piers Nos. 61 and 62, and at the foot of Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets, East River. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies was instructed to have the slip at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, dredged. The petition of J. Peene & Co. for permission to erect an office, 7 by 6, on the bulkhead between Harrison and Franklin streets, North River, was granted. The petition of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, asking that the restriction imposed in reference to the use of the building erected by the company between Piers Nos. 23 and 24, North River, be removed, so as to allow a portion of the building to be used for market purposes, was denied. The President and Treasurer were, by resolution, authorized to let the premises occupied by the department, when they can do advantageously, and secure another satisfactory location. It was resolved that the future meetings of the board should be held at 2 P. M. instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore. The pier at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, was reported as completed, and the work on other piers progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

College of the City of New-York—The Examination.

At 9:30 A. M. yesterday the Faculty of the College of the City of New-York, Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., President, met to decide upon the admission of candidates who had previously been examined. Of the 561 candidates who presented themselves for examination on Monday 333 were successful.

At noon the Committees of Instructors met in their several rooms and heard appeals made by students reported deficient, and subsequently recommended the admission of several of this class.

The examination of the college students for advancement will commence to-day and continue till the 16th inst., when the returns will be made up and acted upon by the Faculty on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Parade of the Williamsburg Sunday-Schools.

Yesterday afternoon the scholars of the Williamsburg Sunday-schools celebrated their anniversary with a parade, which, although far less extensive than that of the Sunday-school Union last week, was, nevertheless, highly successful. The number of schools represented was thirty-five, and about 14,000 children were in the line of march. The schools had been grouped in fourteen divisions, in charge of Grand Marshals John Westervelt, Watson Sanford, and Eugene G. Blatchford. Each division gathered in the church to which it was assigned. The line of march along Fourth-street, Bedford and Division avenues, and Penn-street was lined with crowds of spectators, and at 4 P. M. the parade began. After following out the designated route, the children marched to the fountain at Bedford and Division avenues, where the parade was dismissed. The children of Gethsemane Baptist, Evergreen M. E., and five other churches in the upper part of the city also paraded in the afternoon, about 1,200 children taking part. Along Bedford-avenue and other portions of the route of the main procession banners and decorations of all descriptions were displayed, and the occasion was one of general festivity in Williamsburg.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 6: Nos. 119, 150, 111, 202, 144, 151, 155, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Short Causes.—1605, Capers et al. vs. Gregory; 1807, Marine National Bank vs. Schedell; 1485, Devoe vs. Barnes; 1825, Osborne vs. Evers; 1977, Austin vs. Duane; 2017, The Eagleton Manufacturing Company vs. Ainslie; 1361, Wells vs. Goetschus; 1369, Kaufman vs. Feldhaus; 1525½, Bischoff vs. Sotteck et al.; 2265, Hornfager vs. Lisk et al.; 2271, Dowling vs. Butler; 2331, Benton et al. vs. Bennett et al.; 415½, Hoeltenan vs. Schaefer; 735, Townsend vs. Webb; 885, Thutsaner vs. Herman; 1507, Stewart et al. vs. Sherwood; 1559, Same vs. Same; 1712, Langley et al. vs. Minzeheimer et al.; 1768, Flavelle vs. Fairgrove; 1883, Stone et al. vs. Hanley; 2197, Hawksworth vs. McNiece et al.; 2301, Moller et al. vs. Dunn; 2401, Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2723, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Brinkley vs. Brinkley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—13, Lorillard et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 17, Same vs. Same; 33, The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul's vs. Silsby; 42, Rubber Tip Pencil Company vs. Hovey; 53, Roe vs. Green; 55, Watson vs. Watson; 65, Hawley vs. Green; 66, Hawley vs. Earle; 67, Bouynge vs. Green; 69, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 70, Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 152, In the Matter, &c., of Raess; 169, Bornhoft vs. Smith; 171, Landesman vs. Bock et al. Call 182, The Mayor, &c., vs. Gregg.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on—Spangenmather vs. Bernet.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1854, Myers vs. Hazard; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1448, Sharpe vs. Ryckman, Jr.; 1822, Poole et al. Kermit et al.; 1622, Mittnacht vs. Van Cott; 1486, Gilbert vs. The New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 2026, Romertse vs. The East River National Bank; 1706, Lloyd et al. vs. Burns; 1758, Hudson vs. Smith et al.; 1804, Leopold vs. Strauss.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—17, Cronin et al. vs. Duryea; 28, Hall vs. Kernochan; 57, Juvin vs. Field; 65, Dolan vs. The Mayor; 73, Keery vs. Black.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—45, Fogg et al. vs. Gillmore; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1490, Patton vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 155, Barnett vs. Meyers; 697, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 1838, Seigel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1551, Coughlin vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1631, Dever vs. Handren; 3339, Waterbury vs. Harrington; 174, Montrose Gold Mining Company vs. Flanagan; 3212, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 3234, Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2728, Shorlland et al. vs. Peddle et al.; 2.36, Same vs. Same; 2183, Fowler vs. White; 2184, Thatcher et al. vs. Arnold et al.; 2185, Alger vs. Ulner et al.; 2186, Goff vs. Jones et al.; 2187, Bennett vs. North British Mercantile Insurance Company of London; 2189, Milden Manufacturing Company vs. Cadden; 2190, Roberts vs. Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company; 2191, Pulvemacher vs. Winters; 2193, Carpenter vs. Thorne; 2194, Conklin vs. The *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association; 2195, Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Payne; 2196, Strong vs. Sproul; 2198, Hall vs. Dana.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2296, Stout vs. Elmger; 2128, Kovois vs. Walker; 1475, Bertchspy vs. Wallace; 1851, Lane vs. McMahon; 1880, Ninth National Bank vs. McNaught; 1836, Sterry vs. Brogue; 2240, Eaton vs. Warner; 1592, Bennett vs. Kloder; 2182, Klein vs. Hinman; 2184, Fay vs. James; 2350, Carpenter vs. Eagan; 2352, Kent vs. Kennedy; 2354, Torpe vs. Goody; 2356, Wertman vs. Smith; 2358, Bleethon vs. Raffle.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2309, Reed vs. Pidcock; 2065, Jones vs. Lombardo; 2063, Wolfram vs. Schneider; 2187, Van Buren vs. Stewart; 2373, Baldwin vs. Johnston; 622, Inglis vs. Sharon; 2287, Feely vs. Darus; 1871, Boehm vs. Beson; 2059, Burke vs. Farley; 2283, Hoe vs. Webster; 23.3, Newton vs. Berry; 1965, Sanderman vs. Rittenhouse; 1664, Boebler vs. Wilson; 1085, Boebler vs. Walker; 1093, Guntzer vs. Walsh; 2375, Carey vs. Davison.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2214, Egbert vs. Hiffleheimer; 2612, Wiggins vs. Reynolds; 2571, Gross vs. New-York Chemical Company; 2146, Blackhall vs. Weyer; 2346, Smith vs. Joms; 2292, Chafin vs. Johnston; 1140, Hopkins vs. Webster; 1218, Strauss vs. Meehan; 1310, Gunsberg vs. Field; 1871, Marchutz vs. Daly; 1316, Bell vs. Guilfoyle; 1389, Cohn vs. Gordon; 1553, Wiehn vs. Augum; 1635, Mellick, Jr., vs. Dearing; 1697, Wood Bros. vs. Stokes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Patrick McLoughlin, robbery; Edward Dempsey, Joseph Scullen, burglary; Edward Pohle, felonious assault and battery; James Hyland, felonious assault and battery; Peter Donnelly, grand larceny; James Moore, James O'Niel, David Lawler, grand larceny; Michael Hennessy, grand larceny; James Curtin, grand larceny; Louis Meyer, grand larceny; Sarah Jones, grand larceny; James McDonald, Edward Lesley, Wm. McLain, grand larceny; Bryan Dougherty, bigamy; John Curtin, assault and battery; Nicholas Pender, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas McGuinness, burglary; Thos. Steinagal, felonious assault and battery, (two cases;) William D. Hill, felonious assault and battery; Wm. Akins, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Murray, felonious assault and battery; Mary J. Vincent, grand larceny; James McMahon, grand larceny; Albert B. Smith, petty larceny; Andrew Sanders, assault and battery; Charles Crowley, assault and battery; Abraham Connerpher, assault and battery; John Hopkins, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Judge Fancher.

Berdell *vs.* Meeker et al.; motion granted.

Vose *vs.* Yules; motion to remove to the United States Court must be denied, with $10 costs to abide events.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Jones *vs.* O'Brien, Sheriff; order reinstating cause on calendar.

Pearsall et al. *vs.* O'Hara; order of reference.

McCoel *vs.* Western Union Telegraph Company; order that commissions issue.

Patterson *vs.* Stettaner et al.; order placing cause on day calendar for first day of October Term.

By Judge Curtis.

Ritter *vs.* Phillips et al.; order denying motion to resettle case, with $10 costs.

Lennon *vs.* Farrell et al.; judgment of foreclosure for plaintiff.

Olin, Receiver, *vs.* Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank et al.; judgment dismissing complaint without costs to either party, as against the other; taxable costs of the bank to be fixed from the funds.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Leavitt *vs.* Mallory; ordered settled.

By Judge Freedman.

Fudicker *vs.* The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; the defendants are entitled to judgment, dismissing the complaint with costs; no extra allowance will be granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Goodchild *vs.* Carr; motion for new trial denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Burroghs *vs.* Garrison; motion granted on terms.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 5.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY FOR THE VALUE OF A DEAD HORSE.

John Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.—During the month of April, 1866, plaintiff was driving his team and carriage through Liberty-street, and, while passing over a wooden sewer cover, which was out of repair, at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, one of his horses broke through, fracturing his leg and making it necessary to shoot him. Plaintiff now sues to recover the value of his horse. The defense was that the cover was not out of repair sufficiently long to imply notice to the City authorities of its existence, and direct notice had not been proven. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the proven value of the horse, with interest—$321 50.

David McAdam for plaintiff; D. J. Dean for defendant.

ANOTHER JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of the Stone Pavement Company *vs.* The City, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Barrett directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $4,120 50.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Pacific Mail	40⅜	200 Bos. H. & Erie	2⅜
800 do	40⅜	100 Erie Railway....s3.	62⅜
400 do	40⅜	100 do	62¼
200 do	40¼	100 do....s5.	62⅜
300 do	40⅜	100 do	62⅜
300 do	40⅜	100 do....b3.	62⅜
400 do	40⅜	100 do....s3.	62⅜
200 do	40⅜	200 Lake Shore....s3.	91⅜
400 do	40⅜	200 do	91⅜
100 do....b3.	40⅜	100 Union Pacific....s3.	28⅜
100 do....c.	40⅜	100 do	28⅜
1700 do	40⅜	200 C., C. & I. C....c.	31⅜
800 do	40⅜	700 Rock Island	109⅜
100 do....s3.	40⅜	100 do....s3.	109⅜
500 do	40⅜	300 do....c.	109⅜
800 do	40⅜	200 do....b3.	109⅜
100 do	40⅜	100 do	109⅜
200 do....s3.	40	100 St. Paul....b3.	54⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.b3.	101⅜	100 do....s3.	54⅜
200 do	101⅜	100 Tol. & Wab	69⅜
100 Western Union..c.	84⅜	100 do	69⅜
200 do	84⅜	900 Ohio & Miss	40⅜
100 do....c.	84⅜	100 do....b3.	41
200 do	84⅜	100 do	40⅜
400 do	84⅜		
100 do....s3.	84⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.	119⅜
12,000 do....b. c.	118⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	112	100 Pacific Mail	40
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new	79⅜	100 do....b. c. s3.	40
8,000 do	79	700 do	40
2,000 Missouri 6s	94	200 do....s3.	39⅞
2,000 do	93⅜	400 do	40
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	91	100 do	40⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102	800 do	40⅜
1,000 L. S. Div. Bds.c.	94	1000 do	40⅜
2,000 U. Pacific 1st	86	200 do	40⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, In	62	600 do	40⅜
13,000 do	61⅜	800 do	40⅜
10,000 U.P.7s, L.G.b.c.	71	100 do	40⅜
5,000 Great West. 2d	85⅜	700 do	40⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	92⅜	200 do	40⅜
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	95⅜	300 do	40⅜
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	104⅜	800 do	40⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	84⅜	600 do	40⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	100⅜	100 do	40⅜
2,000 Canada S. 1st	94	500 do....c.	40⅜
1,000 C. Falls & M. 1st	81	500 do	40⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st	96	400 do	40⅜
25 Cen. National Bk	95	100 American Ex	68
5 Continental Bk	80	300 N.Y.C.&H.b.c. s3.	101⅜
100 Con. Coal	54⅜	100 do	101⅜
500 W. U. Tel..b. c. s3.	84⅜	100 do	101⅜
200 do	84⅜	100 Erie....bet. call	62⅜
100 do	84⅜	200 do	62⅜
100 do....s3.	84⅜	100 do....b3.	62⅜
100 do	84⅜	500 do	62⅜
100 Mich. Central	101⅜	100 do	62⅜
100 L.S.& M. S...b.c. c.	91⅜	300 do	62⅜
100 do	91⅜	300 do....s10.	62
5 N. J. Central	105⅜	100 do....c.	62⅜
300 M. & St. P. Pf.b.c.	73	100 do....s3.	62⅜
100 T., W. & W.b. c. c.	69⅜	100 Panama...bet. call	112
100 do	69⅜	100 do....b3.	112⅜
200 D., L. & W...b.c. b3.	105	51 Illinois Central	111⅜
600 do	105	100 U. Pacific.b.c. s60.	28⅜
15 P., F.W. & C. G'd.	93⅜	200 do....s3.	28⅜
100 Atlantic & Pac.Pf.	25⅜	300 do	28⅜
500 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	40⅜	300 C. & R. I.bet. call	109⅜
5 Ohio & Miss. Pf	71	100 do....c.	109⅜
200 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	31⅜	40 Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	87⅜
		24 do	87⅜
		100 do....b. c. b3.	87⅜
		100 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c.	85

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$20,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65	115⅜	$2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	114⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union	84⅜	200 Erie Railway	62⅜
200 do	84⅜	100 Union Pacific..s3.	28⅜
400 Pacific Mail	40⅜	2100 do	28⅜
100 do....c.	40⅜	225 Del., Lack. & W.	105
800 N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅜	100 Toledo & Wabash	69

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 N. Car. 6s,new	16	20 American Ex	68⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, F.A.'68	16	100 do..bet. call	68
1,000 Un.Pac.7s,L. Gt.	71	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	91⅜
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	86⅜	500 N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅜
5,000 Great West. 2d	85⅜	700 do..bet. call	101⅜
50 Bk. of Commerce	117	100 do....b30.	101⅜
200 C. Coal of Md..b.c.	54⅜	100 Un. Pac...b. c. s3.	28⅜
100 Quicksilver Pref	49⅜	100 C., Cin., C. & Ind.	87⅜
200 Pacific Mail...b. c.	40⅜	50 New-Jersey Cen	105⅜
300 do	40⅜	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	109⅜
100 United States Ex.	71	500 Ohio & Miss. R.	41
100 Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	31⅜	100 At. & P. Pref..b.c.	25⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union...s3.	84⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H...b3.	101⅜
100 do....b3.	84⅜	100 do	101⅜
400 Pacific Mail	40⅜	50 Lake Shore R.	91⅜
100 do....s3.	40⅜	100 do	91⅜
600 do	40⅜	100 Rock Island R.	109⅜
100 do	40⅜	200 do	109⅜
200 do	40⅜	500 Ohio & Miss. R.s3.	41⅜
400 do	40⅜	100 do	41⅜
100 do	40⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....b3.	31⅜
200 do....b3.	40⅜	200 do	31⅜
100 Union Pacific R.	28⅜		

THURSDAY, June 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 118@117⅞@117⅞@117⅞@118 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are against an export demand for Gold. The rates on London to-day are 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. for 60 days, and 110 ⅌ cent. for Bills payable on demand. The amount of business done was not large, and there was a variety of Exchange offered at or a fraction below the quotations.

Money was freely offered to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum, and lower figures were accepted in some instances, owing to the dull demand from Stock Exchange borrowers to carry over their Stocks. The rates on prime Mercantile paper are all the way from 106¼ to 109 ⅌ cent., according to the classification of names.

The sales of Gold as above were at 117⅞@118 ⅌ cent. The gross bids for the Treasury Gold amounted to $6,750,000, out of which the Department accepted bids to the amount of $2,000,000 at 117.87½ ⅌ cent. to 117.90 ⅌ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the absence of a very large number of members on the Annual Yacht Race, was felt in the extent of business accomplished, and the prevailing temper of the market was dull, without much disposition on the part of sellers to *Bear* the market. The New-York and Western Roads and Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were indifferently supported, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—JUNE 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	122	121⅞
American Gold	117⅞	117⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	109½	109½
Pacific Mail	40¼	40⅜
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅝	41⅛
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	84⅜
Erie	62⅝	62⅝
Union Pacific	28½	58⅜
Lake Shore	91½	91⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	31⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69	69
Harlem	132	132

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the Exchange Board, to-day, are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	122⅜	5-20 reg., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	116⅜	5-20 coup., '67	121⅜
5-20 coup., '62	116⅜	5-20 reg., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	116⅜	5-20 coup., '68	120⅜
5-20 coup., '64	116⅜	10-40 reg.	112⅜
5-20 reg., '65	116⅜	10-40 coup.	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	118⅜	5s coup., '81	115⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅜	6s Currency	113⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87⅜	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d	96⅜
Erie 1st Ext.	101⅜	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104⅜
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96⅜	Morris & Essex 1st	103⅜
Long Dock Bonds	94⅜	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅜
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st,'77	92⅜	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	105⅜
Albany & Sus. 1st bds.	97⅜	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi.1st	106
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82	112	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi.2d	101⅜
Chic.,Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi.3d	98⅜
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	98⅜	Cle.& Pitts.Con.S.F'd.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	102⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100⅜
Cleve. & Tol. S'k.F'd.	103⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	98⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	86⅜
C., I. & Ash. Old bds.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	95⅜
C.,I. & Ash.New bds.	98⅜	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95⅜
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	94	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	95⅜
Buff. & Erie New bs.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94⅜
Lake Shore Div. bds.	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	84⅜
L. S. Con., Coup. bds.	99⅜	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Pac. 7s, G'd by Mo.	95⅜	Dub. & S.City 2d div.	93
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103⅜	Peninsula 1st Con.	95
West. Pac. bds.	95	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	95
Un. Pac. 1st M. bds.	85⅜	Mil.&St.P.7s,G'd R.D.	92⅜
Un. Pac. Land G't 7s.	70⅜	M. & St.P.1st, C.& M.	82⅜
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	61⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	77
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st,8s.	95	Joliet & Chic. 1st	107⅜
Chic. N. W. Con. bds.	89⅜	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88⅜
Chic. & N. West. 1st	100⅜	C., C. & I. C. 2d	70⅜
Han.& St. Jo. L'd G't.	104	Tol., Peo. & War.W.D.	78⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	86⅜	T., P. & War., Bur. D.	82⅜
Del.,Lack.& West. 1st	100	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	76
Del.,Lack.& West. 2d	100	Bos., H. & Erie 1st,7s.	30
Tol.&W. 1st St.L.div.	90	Bos., H. & Erie G'd.	60
Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	85	Cedar F's & Minn.1st.	80
Great West. 2d, '93	85⅜	B.,C.R.& M. 1st,7s,G.	88⅜
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95½	
City 6s, new	99⅜	100
Camden and Amboy	121	121⅛
Pennsylvania Central	110	110⅛
Reading	117	
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	42⅛	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	25	25½
Northern Central	38	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	41⅜	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅜	94½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus Capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds, which can now be sold at unusually high prices, the following Securities of well-known character and established reputation, viz.:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1; issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Price 88 1-2 and accrued interest.

Also, THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New-York City; Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Bonds of $1,000 each, Coupon or Registered—price 90 and accrued interest.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILROAD is completed and in operation from Richmond to the Ohio River, 420 miles, at a cost, with the equipment, of over $35,000,000, and the rapid development of the business of the Road indicates that its earnings for the ensuing twelve months will not be less than $3,000,000, and for the succeeding year not less than $5,000,000.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses furnished on application.

We also deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC, and other first-class Securities; receive deposits, on which we allow four per cent. interest; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

At present rate of gold, an investment of $10,000 in the
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
VERMONT DIVISION
OF THE
PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R.R. TRUNK LINE
yields an annual interest of $880, and held to maturity an annual rate of
10 PER CENT.

Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly increasing income.

The building and management of the Road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment VERY PROFITABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	29	Tow, bales	64
Copper, cakes	537	Leather, sides	3,436
Bees-wax, pks.	7	Oil, bbls.	100
Broom-corn, bales	45	Resin, bbls.	1,446
Cotton, bales	1,320	Beef, pks.	29
Dried Fruit, pks.	73	Cut-meats, pks.	571
Eggs, bbls.	2,026	Lard, tcs.	296
Beans, bbls.	85	Oil-cake, pks.	4,051
Flour, bbls.	18,013	Butter, pks.	3,930
Meal, bbls.	200	Cheese, pks.	7,348
Meal, bags	225	Grease, pks.	133
Wheat, bushels	228,806	Tallow, pks.	210
Corn, bushels	277,789	Stearine, pks.	50
Oats, bushels	28,863	Starch, pks.	1,438
Rye, bushels	6,779	Rice, pks.	71
Malt, bushels	730	Tobacco, hhds.	1,008
Peas, bushels	600	Tobacco, pks.	64
Hops, bales	27	Wool, bales	129
Hides, No.	371	Whisky, bbls.	631
Hides, bdls.	213		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—14 cases Ribbon, 34 bales Leather, 5,185 bushels Wheat, 7,479 bushels Corn, 2,298 boxes Cheese, 312 pks. Tobacco, 1 case Pistols, 4 cases Machinery, 78 hhds. Tobacco, 8 bbls. Sweepings, 177 bales Cotton.

By the bark Louisa, for Elsinore and orders—3,189 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Abraham, for Cork and orders—33,878 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Damon, for Rostock—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Little Fury, for London—2,172 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Buccleuch, for Gibraltar and orders—705 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Albatross, for Cronstadt—2,741 bbls. Resin, 663 sticks Dyewood.

By the brig Maria, for Leghorn—5,182 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Success, for Danzic—2,885 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nuova Virginia, for Rotterdam—22,336 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Esau, for Rotterdam—32,547 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Isaac, for London—39,540 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, 1,904 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Due Figlie, for Odessa—10,651 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 tons Logwood, 150 cases Extract Logwood, 1 Piano.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—18 cases Ribbons, 38 cases Cigars, 100 bales Tobacco, 56 cases Tobacco, 292 bales Hides, 200 hhds. Tallow, 472 boxes Bacon, 15,942 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Syrup, 16 bales Furs, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 256 bags Ore, 1,368 sides Leather, 11 bdls. Leather, 7 bales Furs, 51 cases Machinery, 52 kegs Caviar, 246 bbls. Resin, 14 bales Roots, 13 cases Spokes, 502 Oars, 16 cases Organs, 60 bbls. Guts, 615 Hides.

ASHES—Pots continue in limited demand at $8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls quite nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale at from 35½c.@37c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been firm and in very good request as a rule, with Liverpool House Cannel now quoted at $20@$22; do. Gas do., at $16@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5 25@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been quiet since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15@16½c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull on the basis of previous quotations. No sales from first hands have been recently reported. The arrivals since the 1st inst. have been 12,056 bags, including 4,452 bags by the Preciosa, which had been disposed of previous to arrival at 18¾c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 79,753 bags, and at the outports 39,553 bags, with 51,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other kinds, there has been a very slow trade, the recent movements (part previously reported) having been confined to 300 bags Java, 588 bags Savanilla, 761 bags Malabar, and 150 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for home consumption, and 1,300 bags San Domingo, for transshipment to Europe. The 10,088 mats Java by the J. Rothenburg had been sold previous to arrival. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 20,681 bags and 14,370 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18¼c.; fair, 18¾c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@19¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¾c.@20c., gold; Java, 20¾c.@22¾c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement noted for early delivery at about former figures; sales, 2,432 bales, (of which 1,100 bales were to arrive,) including 526 bales to shippers, and 1,906 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been less activity at a partial reduction of 1/16c.@3-16c., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bales, (of which 3,400 bales last evening and 10,600 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with June contracts closing at 18 19-32c., July at 19 1-16c., August at 19 5-32c., September at 18 1-32c.@18 1-16c., October at 17 19-32c., November at 17¼c., and December at 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,320 bales, including 476 bales from Charleston, 360 bales from Savannah, 484 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,139 bales, (exclusive of Galveston,) and thus far this week 20,734 bales, against 26,263 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,419,176 bales, against 2,828,231 bales same time last year. Stock here, 58,903 bales; consolidated stock, 285,023 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	21¾	22

EGGS—The demand has been on a more liberal scale, within the range from 18½c.@20c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State, and near-by stock, with the main call for good to really prime stock at 18c.@19c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate movement noted in State and Western Flour, in good part for export, but at a further slight reduction in values, under free offerings of most kinds of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$7 10, chiefly $6 85@$7; good to very fancy do., $7 10@$8 10, chiefly $7 25@$7 50; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$7; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 65@$7 25 ⅌ bbl; and trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. Included in the sales were 4,900 bbls. Western shipping extras, 3,300 State do., and 1,800 bbls. City Mills shipping stock, at the current quotations.

No. 2 Flour ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 60@ 8 10
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 15@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@11 25
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00

Southern Flour has been comparatively dull, with the advantage as to prices decidedly in favor of buyers. Offerings increasing and holders showing more urgency to place supplies. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 60@$7 90 for poor to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras, ⅌ bbl....California Flour quiet, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $9 75@$9 75; Oregon inactive; quoted at $9 75@$10 ⅌ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 25@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 80@$6 00 for Fancy; sales, 430 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$6 00 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to Fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 45, from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey; $3 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 730 bbls. ....Bag-meal quiet at from $1 15@$1 20 for coarse, $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs. ....Oat-meal inactive at $7 50@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a very brisk business noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, at easier and irregular prices on most of the dealings, though toward the close the market exhibited rather more firmness for desirable samples, especially of the better grades of No. 2 stock, the offerings of which were much lighter. Winter Wheat attracted very little attention and was more or less nominal as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 264,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 61 for good to choice No. 1 Spring; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, car lots; $1 53@$1 54½ for good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 53@$1 54, afloat; $1 52@$1 53½ for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 47@$1 52 for poor to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 33@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 38@$1 41 for Chicago and North-western Spring, and $1 43 for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 22½@$1 30 for Rejected Spring; $1 75 for fair White Western; $1 70, for very good Red do. For forward delivery, there was a moderate inquiry noted, but the prices asked were 2c.@3c. above the views of buyers, as a rule, thus impeding business....Corn has been in lively request, largely for shipment, though partly on home trade and speculative account, at a further reduction in prices; the offerings have been quite extensive, and sellers generally eager to realize; sales have been reported since our last of 227,000 bushels at 50c.@54c. for fair average to choice steamer grades new Mixed Western; 47c.@49c. for warm, and very damp do.; 43c.@45c. for Unsound do.; 56c.@58c. for new Mixed Western, rail lots; 66½c. for strictly prime Old Mixed Western, delivered; 69c.@70c. for White Western.... Rye heavy; demand moderate; sales, 8,000 bushels Western, for export, at 94c., with Canada, to arrive, quoted nominally at 86c.@87c., in bond....Of Canada Peas 100 bbls. sold at $1 50 ⅌ bushel, delivered free, an exceptionally high price ....Barley neglected and nominal....Barley Malt quiet to-day; quotations nominally unchanged.... Oats have been quoted somewhat weaker in price, on a moderately active trade demand, which was readily met by receivers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels at 43c.@46½c. for new Mixed Western, 42c.@45c. for new Black do., 50c.@55c. for new White do., 50c. for choice Mixed State, 56c. for White do....Feed quiet and depressed in price, quoted at from $17@$24.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been more activity in Bagging, but at lower prices for Calcutta. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales Calcutta Cloth at 9½c., currency, and 2,000 rolls Domestic on contract, deliveries extending to October, on private terms. Bags dull and quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 9½c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c., for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been rather more animation noted in desirable grades of stock, within the previous range. Prime Bale Hay quoted at $24@$28; Good, $20@$22; Good Shipping, $16@$17; Common, $10@$12; Clover, $14@$16; Long Rye Straw, $21@$22; Short, $15@$16; Oat, $10@$12, ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c. cash, market dull.

MOLASSES—Has been quite active, but irregular in price, the business having been mainly in grocery grades. Sales, 268 hhds. and 20 tcs. Porto Rico; 228 hhds. and 15 tcs. do., and 319 hhds., 58 tcs., and 17 bbls. Barbados, on private terms. Jobbing business very limited. Stock in first hands, this morning, estimated at 4,041 hhds. Cuba, 1,132 hhds. English Islands, 123 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice in lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 32½c.@65c.; Cuba at 13c.@45c., and English Islands at 25c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, but with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers on the low grades of stock; sales, 3,450 bbls. Strained at $2 95@$3; 75 bbls. good do. at $3 15, and 75 bbls. Extra Pale at $5 37½@$5 75 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at unaltered rates.... Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active and quite firm; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at 46c.@46½c., and 25 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 47c.

PETROLEUM—There has been a brisk movement reported in Crude, in bulk embracing sales of 1,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 8¾c.; and equal to 24,000 bbls., deliverable within the next fifty days, on private terms, the market closing firmly....Refined has been in moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 19¾c.; sales, 2,000 bbls., July option, at 19¾c. And at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., June options, at 19½c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 25c.@25¾c. ....City Naphtha quoted at 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, yet quoted about steady, with sales reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 55, and small lots of Family Mess at $17, and Extra Prime at $14.... For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement reported, embracing sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, June option, at $16 50; 500 bbls. do., July, at $16 75; and 750 bbls. do., August, at $16 87½....City Dressed Hogs in less request and quoted easier in price ranging from 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut Meats have been in rather more demand, with sales reported of 50 tcs. Pickled Hams at 11¾c.; 35 boxes Shoulders at 7¼c.; 2,500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 25 boxes Short-cut Hams, 18 lbs., at 10½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 11c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 7c.; 10 boxes Bellies at 9½c.; 50 boxes Clear Bellies at 9¼c....Bacon has been quoted a trifle lower, on a restricted business; sales, 150 boxes Long Clear at 8¼c.; 100 boxes do., July option, on private terms....Lard has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, at yielding prices, with sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 175 tcs. new do. at 8⅞c.; 140 tcs. Kettle, poor, at 8¾c.; 220 tcs. City, Steam and Kettle, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; and 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c. For forward delivery there has been a more active movement, embracing sales of 250 tcs. Western Steam, deliverable after June 10, at 8¾c.; 250 tcs. do., last half of June, at 9c.; 5,500 tcs. do., July options, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.; and 2,750 tcs. do., August, at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c., closing weak....Beef has been in generally limited request at from $9@$11 for New Mess; $11@$13 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in slack demand within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands.

....The dealings in most kinds of Butter have been on a moderate scale. Desirable lots of State in scant supply; Western product offering somewhat more freely; values irregular. New Butter quoted at 22c.@30c. for fair to very choice State; 30c.@32c. for fancy lots, and 16c.@24c. for Western, chiefly at 20c.@22c. for the average of the finer grades; 24c.@26c. for fancy do....There has been a fair call noted for Cheese for shipment and home trade purposes within our range. State Factory at 11c.@15¼c.; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at from 10c.@14c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at former quotations, ranging from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been quoted firm on a good demand, especially for Sack. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 50, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ⅌ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SUGARS—The demand for raw has been good, almost wholly for refining purposes, at firm prices; offerings lighter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,348 hhds., including 1,698 hhds. good common to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c., chiefly good fair to good at 7¾c.@8c.; 550 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7 11-16c.@8⅛c., of which 330 hhds. were placed last evening at the latter rate; also, rumored, 600 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 box clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's, 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 9c.@9¾c.

TALLOW—Has been steady, but not active; sales, 134,000 lbs., in lots, at 8¾c.@9c. Of White Grease, 60 pkgs. sold at 7¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer and in fair demand; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. at 94c.@95c., chiefly at 94½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of room and tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade, and the firmer rates claimed by ship-owners, checked business to-day, and the general market showed less activity....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 4,000 light West India Hogshead Staves at $30, and, rumored, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 550 bales Cotton at ¼c.@5-16c. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, this week's shipment, at 11¾c.@12c.; 8,000 bushels do., steamer of June 11, at 12c.@12¼c.; 16,000 bushels do., steamer of June 21, at 12d.; 16,000 bushels do., steamer of July 5, at 12d. ⅌ bushel....For London, by sail, 2,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d., chiefly at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ⅌ bushel, 40 tons Tallow at 35s., and by steam, 5 tons Wood at 35s....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,000 West India Hogshead Staves at $70, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ⅌ bushel, and 750 boxes Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 632 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters grain (a recharter) at 8s. 9d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d.; an Italian brig, 290 tons, hence with about 1,900 quarters do., (also a recharter,) same terms; an Austrian bark, 670 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 8s., or, if direct, 8s. 9d. off, with short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 8s. 3d.; an Italian bark, about 450 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) same rate; a Russian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., at 8s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 2,200 bbls. Resin at 5s. ⅌ 280 lbs., 500 pkgs. Provisions at 45s., and a boat-load of Grain on private terms; also, a British bark, 730 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and a German bark, 478 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For a Continental port, direct, a British ship, 1,417 tons, with about 9,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; an American ship, 1,110 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, was chartered previously, to load with Petroleum, for the Continent....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 475 boxes Bacon, 250 bbls. Resin, 200 pkgs. Tobacco, 200 hhds. Tallow, 1,900 sides Leather, and 1,750 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bbls. dried Apples at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, about 390 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. to the Mediterranean, or 8s. to the Adriatic....For Seville, an American brig, 321 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms....For Odessa, an Italian brig, 184 tons, hence, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞; New 5s, 89⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅜.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92; for the account, 92⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅜.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for Money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94⅛; new 5s, 89⅜.

4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £215,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £65,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ½ per cent.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes opened at 56f. 85c., and closed at 57f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston deliverable June at 8 13-16d., and from the same ports deliverable July and August at 8 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Provisions—Bacon, 37s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 82s. 6d. ⅌ tierce for new. Lard, 38s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 8,800 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston deliverable June and July at 8 13-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13¼d.@13½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, June 5.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32@£33 5s. ⅌ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 11,501 bbls.; Wheat, 83,454 bushels; Corn, 124,817 bushels; Oats, 112,200 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Peas, 2,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 114,047 bushels; Corn, 73,233 bushels; Oats, 25,751 bushels; Rye, 32,443 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,800 bushels; Corn, 47,420 bushels; Oats, 22,556 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Canal freights firm; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. to New-York. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7@$8; Bakers' at $7 75@$8 25; Amber Winter at $8 50@$9 25; White Winter at $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 47; small lots Sheboygan Spring at $1 47; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 47; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 41; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 37@$1 38; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97½; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 95. Corn active at a decline of 2c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 45c.; 5,000 bushels at 46c.; 1,000 bushels early at 47c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,700 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 39c. Barley steady; sales of Canada at 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western at 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State at 84c.@87c.; four-rowed at 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; sales Western at $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled, closing steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 25, cash; $1 24, seller June; $1 21½, seller July; No. 3 Spring, $1 15; Rejected, 96c. Corn dull, unsettled and lower at 34½c.@34¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller June; 37¾c., seller July; 40½c., seller August; Rejected, 31c. Oats steady at 27¾c.@28c. for No. 2, cash; 29¼c., seller July. Rye dull and declining at 64c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $15 50, spot; $15 75@$15 80, seller July. Lard dull and lower at $8 40 cash or seller June. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 90½c. Freights active and higher; Corn to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bushels Wheat; 136,000 bushels Corn; 145,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bushels Wheat; 172,000 bushels Corn; 51,000 bushels Oats, and 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 56@$1 58; No. 2 Red, $1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged at 37½c.@38c. for No. 2 Mixed on track; 38c.@38½c. in elevator; 41½c.@45c. for sacked. Oats in fair demand and higher at 31½c.@32c. for No. 2 in elevator; 35½c.@38½c. for sacked. Rye and Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged at $17@$17 25. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged; business small; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 14c.@15c. Lard dull and unchanged at 8c. for Summer Steam-rendered; 7¾c. for Manufacturing. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle quiet and unchanged at $5@$5 75 for prime and choice Natives; $4 25@$4 50 for Butchers'; $3 50@$4 75 for fair Indiana and Texas. Live Hogs dull at $4@$4 80. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 Cattle, 2,400 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; Choice White, $1 85@$1 90; Fair to Prime do., $1 70@$1 80; Choice Amber, $1 85@$1 90; Good to Prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; Common to Fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Western Red, $1 65@$1 70; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 65. Corn steady; Southern White, 72c.; do. Yellow, 63c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; Southern, 47c.@49c.; Western Mixed nominal; do. White, 49c. Rye quiet and steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $17 50@$18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders scarce and in demand at 7½c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon in fair demand for Shoulders at 8¾c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard very dull and nominal at 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee nominally $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales, 22,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. Rye and Peas quiet. Corn-meal—$1 25 for bolted; $1 20 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$21, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—21,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Peas, 2,015,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—7,800 bushels Wheat, 24,600 bushels Rye, 9,200 bushels Barley, 1,119,200 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 5.—Flour dull. Wheat declined 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 69; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 58@$1 58, spot or seller June; $1 53½@$1 54, seller July; $1 51½@$1 53, buyer July; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 61; No. 2 do., $1 58; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 54. Corn active; declined 1c.; sales of High Mixed at 43c., cash or seller June; 42½c.@42¾c., seller July; 44½c.@44¾c., seller August; 46c., seller September; 43c., buyer July; Low Mixed, 41½c.@41¾c.; Yellow, 43c. Oats quiet at 39c. for No. 1; 35c. for No. 2. Freights—To Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c.@8c. for Corn and Wheat. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at $1 50@$1 65 on arrival. Corn firm at 58c.@60c. for Mixed and White, shelled and sacked. Oats firm at 47c.@49c. for sacked. Rye quiet at 80c., on arrival. Barley quiet at 80c.@90c. Pork held at $17. Bacon firm at 7¾c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats firm at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides, loose, and ¾c. higher for packed; small lots, ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky sold at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Seeds dull; Cloverseed, $7@$8 25; Timothy, $3 75; Flaxseed, $2 20@$2 25. Petroleum quiet and weak; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 19¼c.@19½c. Groceries active. Sugar—Cuba, 8c. Molasses—Cuba, 30½c. Flour—Business small; quotations lower; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$8 50; State Ohio and Indiana, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat—Business small; quotations lower; Red, $1 75; Amber, $1 85@$1 90; White, $1 95@$2 10. Rye, 87c. Corn dull; Yellow, 62c.@53c.; Mixed Western, 63c. Oats unchanged. Whisky, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 31½; No. 2, $1 24½; seller June, $1 24; seller July, $1 23. Oats dull and declining at 27½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 38c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye dull and declining at 68c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 75c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Flour dull at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull at $1 50. Corn dull at 48c.@49c. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 37c.@48c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork quiet at $16 50@$16 75. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats opened firmer, closed quiet; sales of Shoulders early at $6 70; at close $6 62½; in good demand at inside prices; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon quiet; sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Whisky firm at 88c.

DETROIT, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 81 for Extra; $1 71@$1 72 for No. 1 White; $1 66 for Amber Michigan. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 41c. Freights—To Buffalo, 4½c.@5c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—Wheat continues dull; only sale a small lot of bagged White State at $2 10. Corn dull and easier; sales of 1 car and 500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 59c.@60c. Rye quiet; sales of bag lot at 88c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. The water in the canal at Cuba has been drawn off for repairs, consequently two days' suspension of navigation is anticipated.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@$10. Corn dull at 56c.@57c. Oats dull and declining at 43c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged; no demand. Bacon dull and drooping at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9¾c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red held at $1 65; No. 2, $1 55. Corn dull and nominal at 48c. Oats dull and declining at 40c. Petroleum firm and steady at unchanged prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Cotton — Demand light; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 772 bales; gross, 792 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,355 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 94,848 bales.

MOBILE, June 5.—Cotton quiet and firm; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 288 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,015 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 18,089 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—Cotton firm; but little doing; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 872 bales; sales, 140 bales; stock, 17,634 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 338 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 13,103 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 5.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 133 bales; shipments, 220 bales.

GALVESTON, June 5.—Cotton—Estimated net receipts, 200 bales; stock, 34,469 bales.

Robbing an Emigrant.

On the 3d instant John Atkins arrived in this City from Ireland by the steam-ship City of Paris. Atkins was a steerage passenger, and had with him a trunk containing $117 worth of wearing apparel. This trunk, when inquired for at the Castle Garden the day after the steamer's arrival, was found to be missing. Atkins went on board the City of Paris, and while there noticed on two of the sailors, Alex. Lindsay and William Kelly, portions of the clothing that had been packed in the missing trunk. The remainder of the stolen property was found concealed in Kelly's and Lindsay's bunks. Both men were arrested and, yesterday, committed for trial by Justice Cox in default of $1,000 bail each.

The Long Island City Mayoralty.

The hearing of the case of Ditmars against Debevoise, the plaintiff claiming to have been elected Mayor of Long Island City last Spring, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Rumsey, in the extraordinary Circuit Court held at the Kings County Court-house. The total number of votes cast was 2,536, of which Mr. Debevoise received 1,344, according to the returns of the poll clerk. The ground of contest is that over 200 of those who voted for Mr. Debevoise were non-residents, and therefore not entitled to vote. Yesterday the poll list was produced in evidence and sworn to. Thirty-four witnesses, chiefly of foreign birth, who have become citizens, were examined, and the majority testified that they lived at houses which were on the poll lists as the residences of others. Some of the witnesses, however, verified the accuracy of the poll list. The case will probably not go to the jury for a week yet.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. [illegible].

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 306 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is a public wrong to place active political intriguers of either party in any judicial position. Apart altogether, therefore, from his special affiliation with the disreputable Tammany organization, we regard the nomination of Mr. ACKERT for Police Justice as one eminently unfit to be made. Of the special fitness of Mr. STREETER for the position we know little or nothing, but he appears to have no positive disqualification for it. It is, in the light of recent events, some consolation to be able to say this much about a nominee of Mayor HAVEMEYER. We hope, though we hardly expect, that we shall have nothing worse to say about his nominees before all the vacant police justiceships are filled.

There is no good reason for refusing the request of Gov. GLOVER, of Oregon, that such of the Modoc prisoners as have been indicted for murder in the State courts be delivered to the State authorities. To recognize these savages as belligerents is to dignify assassins and to provoke fresh outbreaks of Indian treachery and ferocity. If Capt. JACK escape the punishment he has done so much to deserve, every settler on this frontier is exposed to increased danger, and a wrong is done the Indians themselves, as they will be encouraged to commit acts for which in the end they must suffer. The Government is said to be deliberating upon this question, and we hope a conclusion will be reached that will have the effect of restraining the Indians in the future from such deeds as the murder of Gen. CANBY. It may not be amiss to recall the results which followed the hanging of thirty-eight Sioux savages, who were engaged in the Minnesota massacre eleven years ago. The interests of public justice demand that the lesson shall be so far repeated that Capt. JACK shall be at least placed on trial for his crimes. When arraigned at the bar of a civil court the glamor of romance will fall from him, so that even the Indians will see the overtaken felon instead of the baffled and captured warrior. If nothing more should follow, this spectacle of itself would do more to secure peace in the future than anything which could be done by the military power of the Government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is said to be writing a history of the Southern rebellion, and it is easy to see that he might make such a work of much present interest and of great value to the historians of the future. But if the reports of some of his recent utterances are correct, he is discrediting his chronicles in advance. No portion of the American public is likely to receive with much favor the work of a man whose view of public affairs is so prejudiced that he thinks such men as LAMAR and HARDEMEN might yet save this nation, if it were not beyond "the redeeming efficacy of moral worth or elevated intelligence?" If Mr. DAVIS really entertains such opinions, he has clearly learned nothing by the experience through which he has passed, and his history will be so entirely pervaded by his passions and prejudices as to be worthless. The annals of the war should be written from the Southern standpoint by some competent hand for the benefit of the future, but such a work should be a plain narrative of facts which may serve as explanations of events. We fear that Mr. DAVIS, even "after years of sober thought," is not equal to this task. If his purpose is only to attempt his own vindication, the memoirs will only serve to prolong animosities that cannot too soon be buried. In kindness to himself, he should spare his country this last stab.

It is not surprising that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have found some things which need amendment. In a department so entirely under Tammany influence as was that now subject to their control, corruption and imbecility were sure to enter, and we hope they will spare no effort to extirpate both. All the newly-appointed Commissioners have done something in the way of reform, or at least of change, except those who first took office. The Commissioners of Education seem content to leave things as they found them, and yet keep up the extravagant pay-roll they found at their office when they took possession. Unless these gentlemen desire to be suspected of indifference to the vital interests with which they are charged, they must at once do something in the way of reform. It is evident they have almost exhausted public patience.

If the Government has determined to sell the yacht *America*, a conclusion has been reached that will provoke severe criticism both at home and abroad. Foreign critics will have some ground for a fling at "Yankee thrift," and we will be troubled to find a good excuse for this sordid parting with a yacht that won us such great honor in the race off Cowes, Aug. 22, 1851. Captured as a blockade-runner during the war, she is also a relic of the rebellion, and her construction, marking a new era in ship-building, which reflected great credit upon the nation, it is difficult to see why a country, which has few trophies, should not keep one which has so many claims to consideration. If the United States are too poor to keep a vessel of such historic interest, at least some discretion should be used as to a purchaser, and the preference given to one who would take pride in keeping the vessel for what she has done.

The death of M. RATTAZZI severs another link between the struggling, divided, and prostrate Italy of CHARLES ALBERT and the united and progressive kingdom of VICTOR EMMANUEL. As a statesman M. RATTAZZI never had any claims to rank anywhere near the eminence of CAVOUR; as a patriot he fell far short of the pure-minded and self-sacrificing, if often inconsiderate, devotion of GARIBALDI. But he was honest, resolute, and far-seeing. Between France and Austria, between the clericals and the party of revolution, he had, during the most eventful period of his official career, a difficult part to play. He incurred the hatred and distrust of all in turn, but events have justified much of his policy that seemed like time-serving, and many of his acts that appeared unpatriotic. He has left a name that will be respected by the entire Italian people, and the news of his death will strike like a personal bereavement Italians all over the world.

The Future of Louisiana.

The recent past of the State of Louisiana presents a gloomy picture. Within the past twelve years it has been subjected to nearly every misfortune from which a community could suffer. Its ports have been blockaded; its vast trade with the Northwest was cut off during the war; its single great city was held in military possession; its territory was crossed and recrossed by contending armies; its agricultural system was broken up; its labor was disorganized, and its people were given over to the reign of strong and unregulated political passions. Since the war the spirit of faction has divided and distracted the State, and its citizens have shown themselves utterly unable to subdue it or drive it out. The State has twice, since the surrender at Appomattox, compelled the interference of the United States Army to save its people from a bloody and devastating civil conflict. When PHIL. SHERIDAN "set up his little battle-flag in New-Orleans," and stopped short the renewal of the rebellion, and when Gen. GRANT last week dispersed the armed opponents of the State Government by a proclamation threatening the use of the national troops, it was, in each case, the extreme act of the supreme power, made necessary by the failure of the people of the State to maintain order with their own instrumentalities. Whence comes this obstinate persistence in civil disorder, so unusual in the history of even the most bitter of the insurrectionary States? And what is the prospect of a change for the better?

One source of the political difficulties in Louisiana is the peculiar distribution of its population. While the whites and blacks are almost exactly equal in the State, seven-eighteenths of the whites are collected in New-Orleans, and the total population of that city is nearly one-fourth that of the entire State. The remainder of the State is very thinly settled. About one-third of it has a population of from five to fifteen per square mile. Nearly two-thirds of it has a population of less than five to a square mile, and a considerable portion has an average of only two to the square mile. The dense population of New-Orleans affords material for political factions, within both parties, of a sort too compact and intense to be easily resisted through any influence of the scattered voters in the outlying districts. Accordingly, we find that it was in New-Orleans that the long and bitter struggle of the old slave-owners against the new order of things was maintained, while, on the other hand, it was in New-Orleans that WARMOTH found the unprincipled men by whom he robbed and oppressed the whole State.

Apart from this concentration of population in one large city, we must consider the appalling condition of the State with reference to illiteracy. The census maps divide the State into two districts; in one of these illiteracy prevails with sixty per cent. and more of the population; in the other with between forty and fifty-nine per cent. These figures show only too plainly whence the unscrupulous demagogues of Louisiana have drawn their power. There is no ally of corruption and violence like ignorance.

A similar story is told by the statistics of wealth. In the census maps one bright yellow dot over the site of New-Orleans shows an average wealth of $2,000 per capita. One broader, but yet small spot of paler yellow on the banks of the Lower Mississippi indicates an average wealth of between $750 and $1,250 per capita. A half dozen little splashes of very light yellow scattered about the lower part of the State show a wealth of from $300 to $750 per capita. All the remainder is a virgin white, indicating that nowhere else in that broad and fertile region do the average accumulations of property reach $300 to each person. Given, a former slave State, a great city filled with an unusual share of turbulent, reckless, and needy characters, general ignorance and general poverty, and is it any wonder that every variety of civil disorder should have followed in the train of the war?

What is the prospect of a change for the better? The immediate prospect is fairly good. It is settled that there is to be no more armed opposition to the State authorities in Louisiana. The United States Government has given notice that in its attempts to preserve the peace the State Government shall have all the aid it requires. There will be no more schemes to seize the police stations of New-Orleans, no more massacres of blacks like that at Colfax, and "Gen." ALCIBIADES DE BLANC, with his armed "tax resisters," have permanently retired to private life. So far as Gov. KELLOGG chooses to have peace in Louisiana for the present, he can have it.

The remoter prospect is not so clear. The destiny of the State is in the hands of its white people, and of the most intelligent and the richest portion of them. If they so elect, they can gradually establish schools and savings banks, encourage the selling of land to the blacks, replace distrust by confidence, establish a system of profitable free labor, and lay the foundations for an orderly and prosperous State. They cannot do all this in one year or in ten; but they can begin now, and until they do begin, and begin in earnest, they may expect at any moment the renewal of the evils the State now groans under. It is not a question of temporary expedients in politics, or of this or that policy on the part of the National Government. It is a question of the condition of the people. This can be improved by the well-known agencies that have worked so well in other States. Whether these shall or shall not be employed, is for the influential white men of the State to say.

The Dissolution of the Committee of Seventy.

It is hardly worth while discussing the question whether the Committee of Seventy, as now constituted, should be permitted to pass out of existence. That question, as we have already predicted, will be settled for them without the aid of a committee of inquiry. We publish this morning a letter from Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, in which he withdraws from the committee, and gives his late colleagues some very sensible advice. When a gentleman of the high character and social standing of Mr. STURGES puts on record his opinion that he "can be of more service to the Reform movement out of the committee than in it," it is exceedingly probable that the process of resignation will not stop here. The fact is, for all practical purposes the Committee of Seventy is dead already. As a Reform organization, it has been of late gradually sinking in public estimation, and its ridiculous failure to say a word either of praise or censure in regard to Mayor HAVEMEYER'S recent appointments has conclusively demonstrated the unfitness of the committee to serve as a regulating influence in City politics. As now constituted, it stands in the way of forming a really strong and trustworthy Central Committee of Reform, and the sooner it makes up its mind to get out of the way, the better it will be for the cause which its members profess to have espoused.

None of our readers will suspect us of a desire to see the cause of non-partisan reform in City affairs left without any influential representation whatever. We have labored too hard and too long to secure for local office honest and able men, without distinction of party, to view with anything short of alarm the prospect of seeing the painfully-earned results of the struggle crushed between the party mill-stones. It is because we recognize the utter unfitness of the present Committee of Seventy to mediate between the mass of the respectable public on the one hand, and the party managers on the other, that we wish to see it make way for something better. The public has ceased to respect the Committee of Seventy, and the active politicians have ceased to fear it. It is not very difficult to imagine what will become, under such circumstances, of the territory won by many blows for the adherents of non-partisan Reform. Mr. STURGES only states the opinion of the vast majority of reflecting citizens in urging that "the committee needs immediate and careful reorganization." The simplest way to accomplish this is for the old concern to resign to the people the mandate it accepted from them in the Fall of 1871, and to request the people to intrust that mandate to other hands. The successors of the Committee of Seventy ought, one and all, to be men not desirous of holding office—citizens whose mode of livelihood is well defined, and whose position gives them a vital interest in the good government of the City. There are enough of such in New-York to form a score of Committees of Seventy, and who possess, to boot, character and abilities sufficient to render their verdict on public men and public measures worthy of general respect.

We should not expect any new Central Committee of Reform to pass a self-denying ordinance that none of its members should ever accept official positions. That would only serve to perpetuate the fatal repugnance shown by many of the best men in New-York to helping to govern this great City wisely and well. But we should expect the successors of the Committee of Seventy to make the acceptance of office equivalent to a resignation of membership. When the regulating influence becomes closely identified with the men to be regulated, its power for good is gone. If the banner of non-partisan Reform is to be upheld to any purpose, it must be by men of courage and independence; by men who, directly or indirectly, are perfectly untrammeled by the ties of office. Remembering this, it is a mere waste of time to discuss the question of prolonging the existence of the present Committee of Seventy, and but few words need be wasted over the pressing necessity of transferring their functions to other hands.

The Hudson River Towns.

Our remarks upon Westchester County and the obstructions to its growth and prosperity have called forth many letters from correspondents and comments in the Press. But whatever be the excuses offered, the great fact looms up that a district of country, unsurpassed for rural beauty in the United States, so near as properly to form a portion of this City, has in fact grown in population and wealth much more slowly than similar districts in New-Jersey. If any passenger on a Hudson River boat will observe the eastern banks above Fort Washington, he will see how many acres are covered with green woods, adding, indeed, to the incomparable beauty of the great river, but showing that villas and "improvements" have not touched large tracts along the banks. In fact, the villa region lies comparatively far up, and the traveler must pass Dobb's Ferry before he finds the banks studded without interruption with picturesque residences. Yonkers has now become a considerable city, but between that and Hastings is a reach of almost continuous woodland. Many portions even of our own island are covered with the primeval forest; and above Spuyten Duyvil are long stretches of green wood, with only here and there a house.

The causes of the slow growth of the island proper, and of the villages near the stations, were primarily the slowness of communication, then the high price of land, and lastly, the suspicion of fever and ague being prevalent. For many years, owing to the remarkable arrangement of the trains, Fort Washington or Tubby Hook were further off in time and less accessible than places twice the distance in miles. Lots also sold at city prices, and there was a dark suspicion of the sanitary condition of this region. The strata of our island in many places slope inward and cause little reservoirs of stagnant water beneath the surface, even on very high ground. This has often been the case along the river, and on the other side, near the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, in low grounds, intermittent fever has been very rife. Drainage and cultivation will undoubtedly gradually remove this pest. These causes, however, have gradually forced population northward. Yonkers being a fairly healthy spot, and very well supplied with boats and fast trains at all hours, has attracted a large population. The village below, Riverdale, has formed the most elegant villa settlement on the whole river. Above Yonkers, however, stagnation has prevailed again. Hastings, owing to the stupidity of its management and the high price of its lands, has scarcely grown at all; Dobb's Ferry, from similar causes, has made but slow improvement.

Irvington, on the other hand, is one of the most attractive spots on the Lower Hudson, from its beautiful residences, its good roads, its society, and schools. Tarrytown, again, is growing, and destined to be the most populous neighborhood above Yonkers. It has always enjoyed the special advantage of express trains. One of our correspondents has written of a plan about to be carried out here, which might with advantage be tried in many localities on the river. A joint stock company have employed distinguished landscape gardeners to lay out a kind of villa park on the heights between the Hudson and the Nepperhan. Here lovely plots may be sold at moderate rates, and some advantage be gained from congenial society. A similar plan might be attempted with the heights behind Dobb's Ferry and Hastings, where the ground presents unequaled facilities for parks and grounds. All these places will have soon a double communication with New-York—by the "Saw-mill" Road through the Nepperhan Valley, as well as the Hudson River. Land can be purchased on any of these hills for less than $1,000 an acre. The river sites, however, are held at high prices, and meet with few sales. Large tracts are owned by estates or by old residents who do not care to come into the market. Land all along the Hudson has an *expected* value, and but few are willing to give for unimproved tracts the speculative prices demanded.

The final fall in all prices as we approach specie payments will unquestionably force many of these tracts of land into the market at lower values. In the meantime, a great deal of Hudson River property is a heavy burden to the owners. The best and most agreeable communication for all these villages and towns has been for years the steam-boats of the brothers SMITH, of Nyack. They are but moderately good boats, however, and not fast. But the great mistake made in their management has been in providing no up-town landings, and in putting the passengers down-town at the foot of a blind kind of a street and a dirty dock, like Harrison-street. This landing connects with no omnibuses or horse-roads, and ladies must walk a considerable distance to get to any good up-town road. For the Wall-street population, it is almost equally inconvenient. The consequence is that vast numbers go by rail who would prefer a boat, if only conveniently arranged in its connections. If the Messrs. SMITH would follow the example of the up-river boats, and stop at the foot of Twenty-third-street, the passengers would be put in easy connection with the whole City. Whenever the Hudson River Road is managed with intelligent regard to the convenience of the traveling public, it will run boats in connection with its trains, either from Spuyten Duyvil or Manhattanville, and thus give its passengers "quick transit" through the slowest and most disagreeable portions of the City.

We confess we have no great hopes for this, or any similar region, from projects of "rapid transit." They are mostly too costly to be practicable; and they have against them some of the most powerful corporations in the country. Still, quick communication may be procured, even at a pecuniary loss. The "daily specials" now running to Tarrytown will undoubtedly aid the villages, but cannot much increase the villa population, as their time is too slow.

Looking for Country Board.

Many people have, long before this time, engaged their places of Summer board. Some of them had done so previous to the close of the warm season last year. But the majority of those who wish to have their families out of town in the hot weather are probably still unprovided for. Large numbers are now busy in the exhilarating process of looking for a place to go to; their zeal in regard to the matter having been, like the growth of leaves and grass, greatly stimulated by the sudden commencement of warm weather on Saturday, the 24th of last month.

Of all those who are looking for a retreat from City pavements and perfumery, the class who only want a quiet rural spot without any show, are among the most interesting. All that individuals of this description desire, is neatness, fresh air and plenty of milk. Plain and wholesome farm living is the idea. Fresh vegetables just out of the garden, butter ignorant of public conveyances and ancient history, rich cream and unwatered milk, small fruits directly off the vines or bushes, and larger ones immediately from the trees, good home-made bread—none of your City baker's stuff—plain cooking, no elaborate and unwholesome fashionable dishes, simple desserts and not the indigestible pastrys that ruins the health of so many persons in town, particularly children; these are the things that are especially wanted, and experienced country boarding-house keepers know very well how to gratify the wish. The first thing consequently that they do, is to engage, if they can afford it, a professional cook from the City; the next preliminary is to make arrangements with City venders for a regular supply of marketing, including early vegetables and fruits, very often meat of all kinds, and not unfrequently butter. If the distance is not too great, a similar agreement is also sometimes made with a City baker in regard to bread. Milk, it is true, is seldom brought from New-York. As for the cream, there is not, in most cases, enough of it to give any sort of importance to the inquiry where it is procured.

One of the most delightful things in searching for country board is often the operation of getting from the railroad to the places that are to be looked at. A house is spoken of as ten minutes' drive from a station. The simple-minded citizen, knowing that at the rate country people usually drive this is, at most, not much over three-quarters of a mile, is startled, on arriving at the station, to learn that the distance is about three miles and a half. If he is not fond of pedestrian exercise, and inquires for a conveyance, he is informed that, of the two vehicles kept there for hire, one has a broken axle, and the other has gone away and will not be back till evening. If he makes up his mind to walk, he generally finds, on reaching his destination, that a letter has been received by that morning's mail, engaging the very rooms he wants for his family. A day or two after he goes to look at another place, and finds plenty of unengaged rooms, but the table or something else is not to his mind. After about a dozen trials, finding he cannot get what suits him, he concludes to take what he can get.

There is a very general complaint that the price of country board is becoming unreasonably high. In some cases the complaint is just; but in this, as in almost all other things, there are a good many points which those who have not carefully reflected upon the matter fail to consider. The rooms of a country boarding-house are generally occupied in a way which is not quite equivalent to their being full three months in a year. A quarter of a year's business, therefore, must pay the whole year's rent. A house, for instance, worth eight or nine hundred dollars a year, costs, in rent, at the rate of between sixty and seventy dollars a week for the time it is used. Besides this, there is, occasionally, a cool Summer or a scarcity of money, that keeps a great many people in town. The price of country board has, it is true, greatly advanced of late years; but so has the price of everything else; and, except in places where property has risen in value by its accessibility to the City, we do not know that it has increased out of proportion to the cost of other commodities. People in spending money are apt, in these days, to have an excellent memory of what prices were fifteen years ago. When they have anything to sell, or want in any way to be paid for their own services, their recollection is much less distinct. The intellectual phenomenon thus presented is one the theory of which we commend to the careful consideration of mental philosophers. Its practical operation, not only in the present case, but in a great many others, is obvious enough without philosophical assistance of any kind.

Reckless Driving.

People who have enjoyed the pleasurable excitement of dodging about Broadway under the wheels of trucks and the feet of omnibus horses reflect perhaps at odd moments that the pastime is not unattended with danger, and that the too frequent indulgence in it must result in fractured limbs if not in loss of life. It may be doubted, however, if any one without previous study of the statistics bearing on the question, could form even an approximate notion of the extent of destruction wrought by reckless driving in the streets of a large city. The subject in England has been thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the House of Commons, and a report has lately been presented to that legislative body of the number of persons killed and injured in this manner during the past year in all towns of the United Kingdom averaging over 200,000 inhabitants.

From this it appears that in London alone there were more than 3,600 casualties of this description, of which nearly 200 terminated fatally. In Liverpool, during the same period, 23 persons were killed in this way, and nearly 500 more or less seriously hurt. In Manchester, 250 were run over and 18 died. In Dublin the same number were injured and 23 died. In Glasgow, out of 174 accidents, 18 were fatal. It was in Dublin, contrary to general notions about that lively city, that the police seems to have made the most energetic and determined efforts to put down reckless driving and to punish those guilty of it. The prosecutions for this offense in the Irish capital numbered 160, or nine times as many as in Liverpool.

These figures are rather startling, the more so when it is considered that most American cities of equal size could probably match, if they did not surpass them. Here in New-York, as we all know, the recklessness of truck-drivers and cartmen is only equaled by their insolence. The hapless wayfarer who finds himself in their path escapes by good luck and agility being run down only to be pursued by volleys of abuse and obscenity. This sort of ruffianism is, of course, encouraged in great measure by the meekness which puts up with it. But, apart from that, the police should be instructed to keep a sharper look out for this class of offenders, and to arrest them at once upon detection. A few days on the Island would doubtless cool the ardor of the most headlong Jehu, and make the passage of Broadway much less perilous than it often is at present.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is always pleasant to help the deserving poor. Therefore, though Mr. CHARLICK is unable to advertise in THE TIMES, we do not hesitate to give a free advertisement to his Boston line. Years ago passengers to Boston used to pass over the Long Island Road, and proceed by steamer from Greenport to Newport, around the stormy Point Judith. The Long Island Road was, however, so wretchedly managed that the route fell into disrepute, and was finally abandoned. Last Summer, poor CHARLICK, having raised a little money, laid a few steel rails on the western extremity of his road, chartered an old excursion steam-boat called the *Magenta*, and formally reopened the Long Island route to Boston. As the snow-drifts in Winter cannot be removed from the track without considerable expense, poor CHARLICK discontinued his Boston express last Winter, but is about to put it on the road again some time during the Summer. Persons who like the excitement of traveling on a single-track railway, to which cattle have free access, and over a steam ferry which takes passengers around Point Judith, will please give poor CHARLICK their patronage when he finally reopens his Boston route.

Assistant Engineer SHAY needs some instructions from the Fire Commissioners as to the nature of the certificates he gives to patentees. At the trial of a patent ladder, yesterday, an accident occurred by which a fireman was so severely injured that the physicians at the hospital last evening declared that he would not be out for some days, yet Engineer SHAY stated he was not hurt. Nor was this all, for further to oblige the patentee, who in this case is a lady, he puts all the blame for the breaking of the ladder on the awkwardness and carelessness of the firemen, and holds the ladder wholly guiltless. We have little interest in whether this contrivance is or is not a good thing for our Fire Department to adopt, as it is very efficient with its present appliances, but we have an interest in the preservation of its discipline. This can hardly be done when the men find one of their officers straying from fact, to palliate for a patentee an occurrence by which one of their number was severely injured.

No class of people have had better reason to bless the present age than the Jews. If the nineteenth century is not quite their millennium, it may be regarded as at all events a very suitable introduction to that blissful period. This has been especially marked in England, where some thirty years ago a well-regulated, average religious Christian could scarcely contemplate the bare idea of the entrance of a child of Israel into the parliamentary fold without a shudder; but nowadays every path appears to be open to them. Not a year ago Sir GEORGE JESSEL, an eminent Jewish barrister, was appointed Solicitor General, and now he is to be Master of the Rolls, a position which is regarded as little below that of the Lord High Chancellor himself. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland a Roman Catholic! the English Master of the Rolls a Jew! If Lord ELDON has a ghost, surely it must now prowl nightly around the whilome haunts of the old Tory Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn.

Very great interest is felt in the literary world in London and the United States at the approaching sale of the library of the late Mr. PERKINS, of Hanworth Park. Mr. PERKINS, who was of the famous brewing firm of BARCLAY & PERKINS, was descended from the PERKINS for whom Dr. JOHNSON expressed so warm a regard, then head clerk in Thrale's Brewery, of which subsequently he became a partner. The collection is said to be very rich in English county histories and other works, for which American collectors compete almost as briskly as English, and it has been estimated that it will fetch something like $100,000. It is very unfortunate that the Astor Library is entirely precluded by the narrowness of its means, only $5,000 a year being available for purchases of books, from acquiring any of the expensive or valuable works offered on either side of the Atlantic—and this even when they are specially needed.

It seems there is good reason to fear that the east coast Indians of British Columbia are about to "inaugurate" a war of extermination upon the white settlers within their hunting-grounds, in revenge for the alleged murder of two of their warriors by the Police Superintendent of the Province. According to the statement of a squaw the Superintendent, while engaged in searching a canoe, accidentally discharged his pistol. Having received a portion of the contents in his own hand, he immediately became exasperated, and shot two of the crew dead. Whether this may or may not be a true account of the affair, is not yet known. The tribes to which the deceased belonged, however, believe it so implicitly, that nothing short of the most active measures on the part of the Government will be sufficient to prevent a massacre. The policy adopted in the treatment of the Indians of British Columbia has of late not been of a satisfactory character. At least, so say the old settlers—Hudson's Bay Company men. The tragedy referred to, it appears, was the result of the withdrawal of the east coast police, and the sending of an officer to treat with the Indians, who was as ignorant of their language as of the nature of their wants.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

From the Sun, June 5.

A most beautiful and touching charity is that established last Summer through the agency of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the benefit of poor children in this City. A considerable sum was raised and expended in giving these luckless children the pleasure and benefit of excursions by steam-boats and barges either upon the Sound, the Bay, or the Hudson River; and thousands of little creatures who would otherwise have been deprived of such enjoyment had reason for gratitude to the kind-hearted people whose goodness and generosity had secured for them such a benefit.

The Summer having come again, these excursions are to be resumed. The first one takes place on Saturday, the 21st inst. Contributions in aid of this charity are asked for. We cordially second the appeal. Money given in such a case cannot be given wrong. All subscriptions sent to the office of THE TIMES will be publicly acknowledged, and expended under the oversight of responsible persons.

From the Hartford Courant.

The series of excursions for poor children which were inaugurated and managed so successfully last year by the editors and proprietors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, are to be renewed during the present year under the same direction, there being a Fund of $3,409 remaining from last year's gifts. THE TIMES, in originating this plan of giving a day of solid and healthy enjoyment to the wretchedly poor, has done a work for humanity and reform unequaled by that of any other City paper, and hardly surpassed by its single-handed struggle against the old Tweed Ring.

Minority Representation in Illinois—Letter from Mayor Medill, of Chicago.

Hon. Joseph Medill, of Illinois, has written the following letter to the President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 21, 1873.

Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Ohio Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR: You ask me whether the system of minority representation adopted in Illinois operates to the satisfaction of our people?

I unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative. It proves in practice to be just what was promised and predicted in its behalf. The experiment is conceded to be quite successful, and is regarded as a great improvement on the old one-sided system of representation. It is far more popular now than it was a year ago, before the first election under it. Then there were doubts as to its practicability. Its opponents said the people would not be able to comprehend it, and that confusion would result at the polls, that bad men would slip into the Legislature by its means, that it would enable the minority to rule the majority, and that the interests of the people would be harmed or sacrificed.

Not one of these prognostications of evil has come to pass. The voters understand the new system without difficulty or much explanation, and discovered nothing abstruse or incomprehensible in it. They were quick to discern that it gave them increased power and liberty of action, and that the old and arbitrary restrictions in the freedom of the ballot were removed, and they will be slow to consent to yield back the cumulative vote or totality representation.

The new system commends itself as more democratic than the old. The whole mass of the people are now represented in the popular branch, instead of a mere majority as formerly. Every voter, whether a Democrat or Republican, has now the man of his choice in the Assembly to represent him. Neither party is now unrepresented in any district. The minority is no longer practically disfranchised, as was previously the case. The vote of the majority is not impaired or disturbed. The stronger party at the polls have control of the House, but the weaker one is represented in proportion to its strength. The unjust monopoly of representation is broken. Every Democratic district elected two Democrats and one Republican, and every Republican district two Republicans and one Democrat to the House. The exception to this rule only occurred when a candidate of the stronger party was unpopular, or that of the weaker party the fitter man to such a degree as to constrain enough of his opponents to vote for him to elect him. No party advantage was gained from these exceptional cases, because they were as numerous on one side as the other—gainer and loser balancing each other.

It was a noticeable fact that, taken as a whole, the so-called "minority members" were the ablest men. Several of the strongest and most conspicuous members were sent to the Assembly by the "plumping" vote of the minority, showing that the weaker party, as a rule, were more careful and conscientious in making selections of representatives than the majority side. This result was predicted by the friends of the new system when advocating its adoption before the people, but was hooted at as wholly improbable by its opponents, who now confess their error and admit its verification.

Minority representation in Illinois has been demonstrated to be an actual reform—not a change merely, but an improvement in the essence of popular government, and the people are pleased with the operation of the experiment, and intend to give it a fair and thorough trial. At first many were hostile to its adoption; but few of them would now vote for its abrogation. Those who were at the outset in doubt as to its wisdom are now its supporters, or willing to await future developments.

The only opposers of this new system are of the Bourbon breed, who forget nothing and learn nothing, or the clan of court-house partisans who believe in disfranchising their political opponents from motives of unscrupulous selfishness and narrow-minded illiberality.

It is to be hoped that your convention will at least submit this electoral and representative reform as a separate proposition to popular ratification or rejection, and let the people decide for themselves whether they want it. Ohio has generally been in the lead, and never in the rear of the column of progress.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL.

Boutwell on Lincoln.

In his brief address at Groton, Mass., on Decoration Day, Hon. George S. Boutwell said:

Our gratitude, however, is not due to the army alone. Many in the civil service performed great deeds, and gave their lives to the nation. Lincoln and Stanton are among those who died for the country, and it is not easy to name any who performed more or better work. Stanton's labors never ceased. He denied himself time for rest and food. He was familiar with the vast theatre of military operations, and he anticipated the wants of the army in supplies and reinforcements. If he did not organize victory, he furnished the means of victory, and this, I venture to say, is all that has ever been done or ever can be done by any except the commander in the field. Rejecting the language of eulogy, we may properly say that he was the ablest war minister of historical times, and that he was second only to Mr. Lincoln among civilians in the value of his services to the nation. If we limit our observation to men trained and serving in civil life exclusively, Mr. Lincoln appears to be the first personage in American history. In powers of reasoning he rivalled Webster, and he was endowed with a subtle wit and laughter-moving irony to which Webster had no claim. He was formidable in debate, and he wrote and spoke some of the best sentences in the English language. His speech at Gettysburg was not an accident or a temporary inspiration. A similar power was manifested in his debate with Douglas, and his first inaugural contains paragraphs that rival the choicest of the language. I quote one that is marked by the spirit of prophecy and at the same time is the tenderest of the numerous appeals for the Union with which our literature is filled: "The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Admitting, asserting, rather, that his Cabinet was composed of able men, it yet remains for me to express the opinion that he excelled all and every one of them in each of the essential qualities of statesmanship. He was endowed with a power of foreseeing—sagacity to anticipate future events touching the public welfare. He had firm faith in the people—in their wisdom, justice, and power. He possessed true courage. He was never dismayed by misfortune—never overcome by disaster. He had practical wisdom that he could apply without delay to present questions. This, and the quality I first mentioned, are the tests of statesmanship, without which there can be no eminence in the administration of public affairs. It yet remains for the world to learn that at one of the two critical moments in our foreign affairs he corrected and chastened a most important diplomatic paper with his own hand, showing superior clearness of judgment and great subtlety of genius in matters outside of his training and experience.

WEST POINT.

The "Plebes" Out of Their Suspense—The Class Examinations Begun—Yesterday's Events at the Point.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

The Academic Board, this afternoon, finished the revision of the examination papers of the "plebes," and the result has at last been announced. Of the 142 candidates, seven were rejected on account of not being sufficiently robust in physique, leaving 135 to undergo the mental examination. Of these, eighty-six were admitted and forty-nine were rejected, being a larger percentage of failures than usual, although some who were "found," as the cadets say, might pass after a little further preparation, should any of them again present themselves. As a consequence of this weeding out of the "plebes" there were not so many to undergo the "setting-up" process, which was continued upon the new-comers this afternoon on the parade-ground. The unsuccessful candidates are packing up and leaving by every train, in disgust at their failure. The following is a correct official list of the successful "plebes:"

Ammen A. Augur, Mich.
John T. Barnes, Ind.
Albert B. Barney, Wis.
Thomas H. Barry, N. Y.
George W. Baxter, Tenn.
John [illegible], Jr., N. J.
William M. Black, Penn.
Francis P. Blair, Jr., Mo.
Joseph [illegible], Md.
Charles A. Bradley, Ill.
Aug. [illegible], Jr., Conn.
John J. Brereton, N. J.
Hartford P. Brown, Penn.
Ben. [illegible] Butler, Mass.
Wallis O. Clark, Mass.
William W. Conley, Ind.
Walter B. Cooper, Penn.
Mathias W. Day, Ohio.
J. Frank [illegible], Ark.
Millard F. [illegible], Ind.
Calvin [illegible], Kan.
Henry O. Flipper, Ga.
Fred. W. Foster, N. Y.
Daniel A. Frederick, Ga.
H. F. French, At Large.
Wm. W. Galbraith, Penn.
Charles B. Gatewood, Va.
Thomas R. Gibson, Mo.
John N. Glass, Tenn.
Edwin F. Glenn, N. C.
Law. P. Goldstone, Cal.
William P. Goraon, Penn.
John J. Hardin, Texas.
H. T. Hammond, Idaho.
J. F. C. Hegewald, Ind.
Wm. Holabird, At Large.
Charles Hull, Miss.
P. T. Jenkins, At Large.
Henry Kirby, N. C.
Howard S. Loder, N. J.
Edward M. Lonan, N. J.
James D. Mann, Ind.
James A. Maney, Tenn.
Solon F. Massey, Ohio.
Medad C. Martin, Vt.
A. McCrimmon, Ark.
Geo. R. McDill, Wis.
D. N. McDonald, Tenn.
John McMartin, N. Y.
Stephen C. Mills, Ill.
Cunliffe H. Murray, N. Y.
Wm. H. Nesbit, N. Y.
A. Otterson, N. Y.
Theoph. Parker, N. C.
Francis J. Patten, Md.
F. E. Patterson, Minn.
Theo. C. Perry, Ill.
John H. Philbrook, Md.
Edward H. Plummer, Md.
David Price, Jr., Iowa.
S. K. Radford, At Large.
Geo. K. Roberts, Conn.
Stanley T. Rogers, Mo.
Robert R. Safford, Ohio.
Miguel Salazar, N. Mex.
W. A. Sandford, N. Y.
Chas. P. Scoville, Ohio.
T. A. G. Simms, Penn.
J. W. S. Souder, Penn.
H. A. Springett, Ohio.
F. L. Stevenson, Mass.
Benjamin Stern, Ala.
John D. Sullivan, Mo.
H. P. Thayer, At Large.
Albert Todd, Kansas.
M. P. Thorington, Iowa.
James B. Walker, Fla.
Sam'l P. Wayman, Ky.
J. F. Whitworth, N. C.
W. R. Wilder, Mich.
E. F. Willcox, At Large.
John W. Williams, Va.
Wm. H. Williams, W. T.
Richard H. Wilson, Ill.
Wm. T. Wood, Ill.
C. G. Woodward, Md.

It will be seen that the name of Murphy, the plucky, self-educated Chicago back-driver, whose story was told in THE TIMES the other day, is among those who failed. He will apply again in September, however, it is understood, with a good chance of passing. Secretary Belknap has taken great interest in this lad—probably because he himself knows what it is to make his way in the world alone and unaided—and he sought Murphy out to-day and had a long conversation with him, when he expressed his desire that he should have another chance to enter West Point. I may mention here that the Secretary is determined to stop the annoyances to which "plebes" are subjected by the cadets, for, in spite of the strict rules against hazing, there is no doubt that some of the strangers have had many tricks played upon them which one cannot help laughing at, even while condemning.

At 3 this afternoon the examination of the class graduating began in the library, with the first section of the class in military engineering, and will be continued until all have been examined. After the examination in engineering is finished, the first class will also be questioned in mineralogy, geology, ordnance, gunnery, ethics, law, and cavalry tactics. The whole Academic Board, with Col. Upton, the commandant, and the instructors in tactics, will be present during all the recitations of the first class, but for the examination of the second, third, and fourth classes the board will be divided into two committees. The first committee, consisting of the commandant, and the Professors of Spanish, philosophy, French, ethics, and law, and practical military engineering, will sit in the library and examine: First, the second class in philosophy; second, the fourth class in French; third, the third class in Spanish; fourth, the third class in French; fifth, the second class in French. The second committee, consisting of the Professors of mathematics, drawing, chemistry, &c., engineering and ordnance and gunnery, will meet in the academic building and examine: First, the third class in mathematics; second, the second class in chemistry; third, the fourth class in mathematics; and fourth, the second and third classes in drawing. The examinations of the first class are expected to be over on the 10th, and all the examinations by the 20th.

The Board of Visitors are industriously visiting every nook and corner of the academy, having inspected to-day the hospital-building, the treasurer's accounts, and the food provided for the cadets and the charges paid for it. As people very seldom get sick here there was no one on the sick list but a cadet who broke his leg while jumping hurdles in the cavalry exercise while riding a bareback horse. The building at present used as the hospital is unfit for the purpose, and as Congress has appropriated $20,000 for a new one the board will recommend that it be immediately completed on a site at the rear of the right wing of the cadets' barracks. The board were also present at the beginning of the examination of the first class this afternoon.

This afternoon the siege battery practice was exhibited to the Board of Visitors and the other distinguished guests, the cadets of the second class manning and working the pieces of the six-gun battery on the shore north of the plain. A small target had been put up on the other side of a bend in the river, over 1,100 yards distant, and the good marksmanship of the cadets was apparent when the target was found to have been riddled with solid shot, after the firing was over. There were many arrivals to-day by every boat and train, and many more are expected to-day, Gen. Sherman for one.

A Suicide and an Attempted Suicide at Paterson.

John Frederick Spaerli, a Swede, living at No. 96 Market-street, Paterson, committed suicide by shooting himself at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased, who was thirty-three years of age, had been in the silk manufactory business on Spruce-street, but failed for $10,000 about a year ago. He has since been despondent and addicted to drinking. During most of the year he was out of employment, but recently he had been engaged in attending a meat-stand in Washington Market. On Wednesday night he came home late and deeply intoxicated. About three o'clock he went down-stairs, having been awakened by falling from the bed on which he had been placed by his wife, but returned and went to sleep. Nothing further is known of what occurred until his wife's attention was attracted by the pistol-shot, and found him lying on the floor with a bullet in his brain. He died almost immediately. His family, consisting of a wife and one child, is left in very destitute circumstances, as deceased had no property, and the body was delivered to the county authorities. Coroner Amiraux immediately impaneled a jury, and held an inquest, a verdict being returned "that deceased came to his death by firing a pistol-ball through his brain, with his own hands, while laboring under temporary mental derangement, caused by business difficulties and dissipation."

On Wednesday night a Hungarian, residing on Straight-street had some trouble with his wife, and attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Passaic River. He was rescued from the water, and going home, secured a razor and cut his throat, the wound not being, however, of sufficient depth to be even dangerous. Koch is forty years old, an employe in Fullerton's cotton-mills, on River-street, and has always been industrious and of temperate habits.

The Pope's Illness.

From the London Lancet.

The Pope's illness is, as we have all along intimated, more serious than is officially given out. Cerebro-spinal exhaustion, the result of a life-long liability to epileptoid seizures, is manifest; while the paroxysms of coughing, due to subacute bronchitis, suffice of themselves to induce the congestion which brings on one of those seizures. Locomotor ataxy is also indicated; indeed, the medical prognosis would be grave, even if his Holiness were not a much-tried octogenarian.

A NEW FIRE-ESCAPE.

Exhibition of an Aerial Ladder—A Fireman Injured.

The City Hall Park was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday afternoon. A great crowd assembled to witness an exhibition of a new aerial ladder, as it was termed, and fire-escape, conducted under the auspices of the Fire Commissioners. Among the assemblage were the new Fire Commissioners, the Sheriff, and several of his deputies, posted at their office windows, a number of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and many prominent citizens. About 2 o'clock the new ladder was wheeled on the ground to the rear of the City Hall, and fronting the County Court-house. The invention is the property of Signora M. Belle Scott Uda, an American lady, the wife of an Italian gentleman. The ladder was first introduced at Milan. It is set on a four-wheeled truck, and is composed of sections, ranging from eight to a dozen feet in length, and stands independently of any building. The smaller ladder is about thirty inches wide at the base, and tapers to about a foot at the top, being about seventy feet long. The sections are mortised together, and fastened with bolts and pins in a horizontal position. When secured, they are raised to a perpendicular position by cog-wheels, and ropes attached to the third or fourth section, and the truck is made steady by suspended weights that may be increased at will. The great danger, as was seen at the termination of the exhibition, is in bringing the ladder to a perfectly perpendicular position, as it may then topple over, especially if any weight is on that side of it facing the front of the truck, and come down with a crash. At 2:15 o'clock, the shorter ladder, which is composed of six sections, was placed in position for work. In two minutes all the joints were united, and in thirty seconds more it was raised to a vertical position, and one man was on the top section and half a dozen others on different stations from there downward. It is claimed that the top section will sustain a weight of 500 pounds. With the men in position, it was pulled about in different directions. All the men except the one on top then came down, and it was lowered considerably, that one still retaining his position. It was then taken down and the longer one, measuring 125 feet, was wheeled into place. This one is similarly constructed, but stronger, being about three feet wide at the base and tapering to about a foot and a half at the top. At the lowest point the sides are about six inch plank, and the joints strong and apparently firmly bolted. The rungs are about a foot to nine inches apart, and the side fastenings form a hand-rail when the sections are united. In setting up the long ladder there was a hitch at the second section which detained the firemen about two minutes, but in four and a half minutes all the joints were connected, and in seven minutes and a half from the commencement of operations it was erected to its proper position and one man was on the top round. In a few minutes a pulley or block was secured to the lower portion of the top joint, supposed to be over 100 feet high, and a canvas sack, with a wooden bottom and hoop round the mouth, in which a fireman placed himself, was raised to the top. The ladder was rolled in the direction of the City Hall, and the fireman was deposited on the roof. The fire-escape, for such is the sack, was taken down again, and the ladder was wheeled to the side of the Court-house. A hose, connected with a steamer at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, was taken to the top by four men, and strapped to the ladder at the joints. A stream was thrown about fifty feet, but it was light, and fell in a light spray upon the building. This large ladder is supposed to sustain a weight on the top joint of 800 pounds. After playing the stream for some time, the water was turned off, and the firemen came down. So far everything had proceeded with satisfaction to the Commissioners and the whole assembly, who applauded the exertions of the firemen very heartily. Just then a young man, unconnected with the ladder exhibition, fastened a cable to a table in the second story of the Court-house and with an automatic fire-escape let himself down in front of the Sheriff's office to the further amusement of the crowd, who laughed heartily as Deputy Sheriff Shields, surprised at the descending apparition, and apparently reminded of hanging day, reached out his hand and pulled him through a window. It was in this humor that the crowd saw both ladders taken down and preparation made for the erection of a smaller one, with a hose already attached. In about a minute and a half it was jointed and the hose hooked to the lower round of the top section. The fireman who attached the hose was about to jump off, when the men at the truck began to elevate the ladder. Seeing he would have to jump eight or ten feet, he decided to remain where he was. Up it went, and in half a minute it was in a directly vertical position, with a full stream playing. Before the applause with which this hasty effort was greeted had died away, a crash and a scream were heard. The ladder had broken, and the fireman was tumbling down headforemost from an elevation of about sixty feet, clinging to the rounds of the ladder like a monkey. He seemed to remain suspended in the air for half a minute, tumbling and twisting, with the stream playing in all directions. At last he fell with a crash, and was immediately picked up by his comrades and the policemen, and taken on their shoulders to the Park Hospital. When he fell, Mrs. Uda stepped over to see where the ladder had given way. Everybody seemed to think the poor fellow was killed; but when stripped and examined at the hospital he was fortunately found to have sustained only a severe contusion of the back and some painful injuries below the left knee. Here it was ascertained that his name was Denis J. Leary, No. 362 Pearl-street. Though suffering much pain, he was conscious, and asked to have his wife sent for. Mrs. Uda continued to make arrangements for another exhibition.

Many persons were drenched with the stream that poured in all directions from the falling hose, and took their departure regretting the accident that befell poor Leary.

In the evening Mrs. Uda received the following:

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June —, 1873.

Mrs. Scott Uda:

MADAM: At the trial of your aerial ladders on Thursday afternoon, in the City Hall Park, while raising a seventy-foot ladder, and sending a line of hose to the top, and putting water through the line, we met with an accident, not through any carelessness of the firemen, but in trying to execute the above in as short a space of time as possible, we rather overdid it by opening the throttle-valve of the engine suddenly with eighty pounds of steam-pressure and 160 pounds of water-pressure. The ladder striking the vertical position at the same time that the water came through the nozzle, the pressure on the hose pulled the top of the ladder over. The same thing was tried successfully on Tuesday of this week in Waverley-place. In my opinion, no ladder could have withstood the strain that was put upon this one. The throttle should have been opened gradually. The pressure then would have had no effect on the ladder. The man that had the pipe on the ladder was not injured, the rods holding him until he reached the ground. If it had been a common straight or extension ladder, the man would have been killed outright. I remain, Madam, your humble servant,

CHAS. O. SHAY,
Assistant to the Chief.

Notwithstanding this statement, Leary was in the hospital all night, and Dr. Hardy, who dressed his wounds, said to the writer that he would not probably recover in a fortnight.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Edward Carney, aged nine years, of No. 327 East Thirty-second-street, while fishing a piece of drift-wood out of the water at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, yesterday afternoon, was crushed between a boat and the dock and seriously injured.

John Carroll, residing at No. 119 High-street, Brooklyn, while painting the front of the house No. 482 Seventh-avenue, yesterday, fell to the pavement from the fourth story, and received fatal injuries.

A gang of river-thieves stole 1,000 pounds of sheet lead, owned by Lombard, Ayres & Co., from the pier at the foot of Sixty-third-street, on Wednesday night.

Thieves stole $475 worth of jewelry from John A. Taintor's residence, at Fifty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday night.

The decomposed remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the water at Pier No. 45 North River, and were sent to the Morgue for identification.

Helena Schnell, aged seven years, of No. 308 Broome-street, was run over by a locomotive at Dobb's Ferry, yesterday afternoon, and was so badly injured that she died soon after.

Margaret Kelly, aged sixty years, accidentally fell into the cellar of No. 122 East Fourth-street, yesterday, and received serious internal injuries.

James Ginniss, aged fourteen years, of Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 37 Water-street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

John Carroll, aged two years, fell out of a second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 120 King-street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, John H. Graham pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into the premises No. 53 West Twenty-second-street, and stealing three oil-paintings of the value of $1,500. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE POLARIS.

Arrival of the Frolic, With the Rescued, at Washington—Communication With Them Prohibited.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Frolic arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, after a prosperous voyage, with all on board well. By order of the Secretary of the Navy she was anchored in the middle of the stream, and all communication between ship and shore, either by any one going to the vessel or by any one leaving it, were absolutely forbidden. The Secretary was at the yard a short time, but did not board the Frolic. To-morrow he will go on board and will make a private investigation or inquiry as to all that the rescued adventurers know of the cruise of the Polaris from the time she left Disco Bay till they drifted away from her on the floe. The statements will be taken down stenographically. The Secretary will keep the vessel and crew out of reach of interviewers till his inquiry has been concluded. Whether this will be to-morrow or not he does not himself know. The statements made to the Secretary, being formal and official in character, will be of great public interest, and will doubtless be made speedily public, unless some cause should be discovered which would require further investigation based on what shall now be developed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The steamer Frolic arrived at the Navy-yard here this afternoon. Secretary Robeson and Commodore Reynolds left the department immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, for the purpose of going aboard and giving instructions as to the future movements of the crew of the Polaris, with a view to prompt official action relative to that steamer and her exploring expedition.

The Secretary of the Navy has for the present refused access by outside parties to Capt. Tyson and the other persons belonging to the Polaris who are now on board the Frolic, that vessel having arrived here this afternoon. The Secretary is not satisfied with the information heretofore communicated through the newspapers, and therefore will take measures to obtain from them all the facts in some formal manner, which will be given to the Press. It may be the party have such records as were required to be kept by the officers, and which will throw light on transactions now involved in darkness and aid in determining whether or not the whole truth has been told by the survivors to those who have heretofore communicated with them. The expedition having been fitted out by the Government, and being in immediate charge of the navy, the course now pursued by the Secretary is in the direction of duty.

The Secretary and Commodore Reynolds visited the Frolic, a short time after her arrival, to see the passengers and to give directions concerning their comfort.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of Gov. Straw—The State Finances.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—Gov. Straw was inaugurated, and delivered his message to the two Houses of the Legislature, to-day. The document gives a clear exhibit of the affairs of the State.

The total revenue for the past year was $421,412; total expenses, $415,448; reduction of the State debt during the year, $6,000. "This unusually small reduction of the debt," the Governor says, "occurs in consequence of the reduction of our State tax one-half, and the payment of the interest on the municipal war loan made by the Legislature of 1871. Together, they had the effect of reducing our net income this year, about $432,000, all of which would have gone toward the reduction of the State debt. Our total debt is but a little more than $4,000,000, and it will be nearly thirty-two years before the last State bond matures, so that an average payment of $125,000 per annum on the principal will cancel this debt at maturity. I do not consider it desirable to do more than that. I believe every tax-payer in the State will desire to do as much."

The Governor remarks that the prosperity of the savings banks is a very fair indication of the prosperity of the business interests of the State. Their showing at this time is as follows: Aggregate deposits of the sixty-one banks, $28,462,539 98; aggregate surplus, $1,296,242 29; total assets of depositors, $29,758,782 27. These assets have increased during the year about fourteen per cent., being an actual increase belonging to the depositors of $4,019,413 79. The number of depositors in these banks has increased during the year 7,875, the total number at this time being 94,665, nearly one-third of the entire population of the State. The educational, reformatory, and benevolent institutions of the State appear in a satisfactory condition.

The Governor says of the Centennial Exposition: "The occasion is one that cannot fail to enlist the whole American people in its favor. Every State should, and undoubtedly will, respond in the most enthusiastic manner, and there is every reason to belive that the exposition will be the largest and finest ever seen, and the most wonderful, as an illustration of the progress of the country during the first century of its existence."

The message recommends a local option law as the best method of restraining intemperance.

It also recommends a revision of the State Constitution, which has remained untouched, with one simple amendment, for eighty years.

New-York Sunday-Schools.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 5.—This is the third day of the Sunday-school Convention, and the interest continues unabated. At the first session Rev. John James, D. D., of Albany, delivered an eloquent address on "The Place and Privilege of the Sunday-schools." The State Secretary, Hon. Edward Danforth, of Albany, presented the annual report, showing, among other items, the number of conversions in the schools to be over 13,000. The number of volumes in the libraries is about 1,060,000, and the moneys raised by the schools for religious uses amount to over $500,000. Of the 1,500,000 children in the State, less than one-half are in the Sunday-schools connected with this body, showing a vast field open for effort. Delegates were appointed to the Ohio State Convention, at Akron, which meets next week. At the suggestion of the Finance Committee a considerable sum was pledged for the work of Sunday-school extension through the Executive Board. Rev. Henry C. Trumbull, Secretary of the American Sunday-school Association, delivered an eloquent address, and was followed by Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Haverhill, Mass., on "Eye-teaching." In an admirable presentation in detail of that important subject, he said: "The senses are the ushers of truth to the soul's sight and hearing. Eye-teaching is an old and scriptural method, and may be classified: First, vivid description and allegory; second, story-telling; third, the story represented by the object; fourth, object-teaching; fifth, map teaching; sixth, picture-teaching." The address abounded in fine points and important details. This afternoon the section meetings of yesterday were continued with increased interest. Many important points have been discussed, and the impression is the convention has not been excelled in value by any in the series. Much of the interest in the convention is due to Mr. Geo. B. Thompson, of Troy. The able chairman of the Executive Committee, Prof. W. H. Sherwin, of New-York, conducts the musical exercises with much ability.

American Institute of Homeopathy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—The American Institute of Homeopathy to-day received a report from their Committee on a World's Homeopathic Convention. It is the intention of the institute to have an international convention of homeopathic physicians assembled in Philadelphia in 1876 during the centennial celebration. The initiatory steps of this matter were taken three years ago, and it is the determination of the institute that this convention shall be a grand gathering of scientific practitioners of medicine of the homoeopathic school from all parts of the world. Dr. McClathy, of Philadelphia, presented a report from the Committee on Dispensatory, showing they had their work in a forward state, and expected to present a manuscript of a complete homeopathic dispensatory at the next session.

Dr. Dudley presented a paper on the vital statistics of Philadelphia during the year 1872, collated from registrations kept by the Board of Health, showing the relative mortality in a variety of diseases under the old school and homeopathic treatment.

This report showed that while the ratio was slightly in favor of the old school treatment in a few diseases, yet a large majority of them was in favor of homeopathy, and that the general ratio was largely in favor of the last named school. Niagara Falls was selected as the next place of meeting, on the first Tuesday of June, 1874. The institute will adjourn to-morrow, after the transaction of its miscellaneous business.

OBITUARY.

Urbano Rattazzi, the Italian Statesman.

This distinguished Italian, whose dangerous illness and death have been chronicled in our telegraphic news from Rome in the past few days, was born at Alessandria, June 29, 1808, and belonged to a family long distinguished in the annals of the Italian Bar and in politics. His father was the Secretary of the Council of Justice and his uncle was a member of the Constitutional Junta of Alessandria, in 1821. He was gratuitously educated at the provincial college, and graduating successfully in law, became an advocate at the Bar of Turin, and subsequently in the Court of Appeals, newly established at at Casale, in 1838, where he became noted for learning and eloquence. After the revolution of 1848, and the establishment of the Constitutional Government of Charles Albert, he was chosen Deputy by the College of Alessandria, and took his seat in the Chamber at Turin, among the liberal and patriotic party. After the defeat of Custozza, he was invited by the King to form a Cabinet, but its existence was brief, only continuing eight days, and he warmly espoused the cause of the opposition, then under the leadership of the Abbé Gioberti. This party triumphing on the 15th of December, Signor Rattazzi entered the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, and later as Minister of Mercy and Justice, but opposing the chief of his party, Gioberti, on the question of the proposed Piedmontese expedition to Rome to reinstate the Pope. The measure was emphatically rejected by the Chamber, and Signor Gioberti resigned. Signor Rattazzi continued in the Cabinet, and was at the head of the Department of Justice when the denunciation of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria was put forth. In the disorganized state of the army and finances, the measure was hasty and ill-judged, and the consequences were the disastrous battle of Novaro, March 23, 1849, and three months later, the abdication of Charles Albert. Again in opposition, Signor Rattazzi at first took sides with the Extremists or "Democrats," but recovering little by little his former influence, he ranged himself among the intelligent chiefs of the "Right Centre," who urged with moderation the establishment of new reforms. He became Vice President, and in 1852 President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1854 he again became Minister of Justice, having among his colleagues his former adversary, Count Cavour, as President of the Council.

Signor Rattazzi had devoted his talents to the cause of the opposition, mainly to conserve the constitutional liberties of Piedmont, which were threatened with destruction in the reaction, and he enjoyed in Turin and throughout Piedmont a popularity which was exhibited with great fervor in the election of 1857. He was the author of liberal laws which have since effected the separation of the Church from the State, and in 1856 he introduced the law for the suppression of convents. Withdrawing from the Cabinet in 1858, his portfolio was taken by Count Cavour. He was recalled the following year, on the resignation of Cavour, after the peace of Villafranca, (July 19,) but withdrew six months later, when Cavour was again appointed President of the Council, and he vigorously opposed the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, to which measure Cavour consented. In 1861 he visited Paris on a mission, and while there was fêted by the editors of *La Presse*, *L'Opinion Nationale* and *Le Siècle*.

Early in March, 1862, Rattazzi was recalled to the Ministry, with the title of President of the Council of Ministers, and the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and the Department of the Interior, succeeding Signor Ricasoli, whose fall had been determined on by the party of action. His advent to power marked, at the same time, the aspirations of the Italians toward Rome, and the desire to fulfill all the obligations of the treaty of alliance with France in relation to the Holy See. He had a very large majority in the Chamber, and March 31 resigned the portfolio of the Interior, which was confided to Gen. Durando. His present position demanded the repression of enterprises, which, though intensely popular, seemed premature and foolhardy, whether as against the Austrian occupation in the North, or the French occupation of Rome, and his action was taken without hesitation. He crushed the Garibaldi movement at a blow delivered at Aspromonte, Aug. 27. This energetic course, which however brought no concession from France on the Roman question, completely turned public opinion against the President of the Council, and his recent marriage with Princess Mary of Solms, of the Bonaparte family, contributing largely to the belief that an *entente cordiale* between him and the French Government existed, completed the measure of popular distrust. In December, 1862, he resigned. During this period of his public life his chief opponent was Signor Minghetti, with whom, in June, 1863, he was compelled to fight a duel with swords. For three years he remained out of power, but still held his seat in the Chamber, where he gathered about him a knot of Deputies which amounted to a third party. He was recalled to power at intervals in the rapid changes through which Italy was passing, and regained some of his prestige in the arrangement of foreign affairs by securing for Italy a seat in the London Conference on the Luxemburg question, and by the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Austria, but his opposition to the movements against Rome again threw him into the current of popular disfavor, and he again resigned. On the reassembling of Parliament he took up two entire days in a speech in defense of his action, but he was destined to remain in opposition, and during the last few years of his parliamentary career he took no part in the political combination growing out of the frequent Ministerial crises in Italy.

Leopold Meignen.

Leopold Meignen, a musician of distinction, whose name has been familiar to two generations of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his residence, in South Eleventh-street, in that city, after a long illness. A Philadelphia evening paper gives the following sketch of him: Mr. Meignen was born in France, in the year 1793. He received very thorough musical instruction, and when he arrived at an age for military service he had to join the army of the Empire. But his musical attainments were such that he was assigned to service in a regimental band, and he was soon advanced to the position of band master. He held this in the army that Napoleon led on the fatal expedition to Moscow, at which time young Meignen was only twenty-one years old. After the fall of the First Empire and the establishment of peace, Mr. Meignen's term of service having expired, he came to America and settled in Philadelphia. For a long time he was a publisher of music. He wrote or assisted in writing a number of musical instruction books, and did an important part of the well-known church-music book known as the "Cantus Ecclesiæ." A good deal of Mr. Meignen's time, at various periods of his life, was given to composition. A Grand Mass of his, with orchestral and organ scores, was performed first at St. Mary's Church about twenty years ago, and it still forms part of the library of St. Augustine's choir, where parts of it are frequently performed. He also wrote the words and music of an oratorio called "The Deluge," which was produced by the old Harmonia Society with considerable success.

Accident at a Barn-Raising—Two Men Killed and Seven Wounded.

A terrible accident occurred at a barn-raising at Holmdell, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, by which two men were almost instantly killed. The barn was on the lands of Jacob Wyckoff, and about 100 persons had gathered at the place, as is customary, to assist. A post supporting the heavy beams gave way, allowing the frame to fall, and it buried under its ruins nine persons.

Two of the injured men when taken out were found to be dying. The first, Henry Clay Taylor, a young man, who was much respected, was unconscious, and died almost immediately. The second, John Whines, a colored man, lived for some time, but his limbs were broken, and he had been badly crushed about the loins, so that he died during the evening. The accident resulted from the use of poor materials. The seven other persons injured will all probably recover. A jury was impaneled yesterday, and an inquest commenced.

WASHINGTON.

The White Star Contract not Abrogated—The Civil Rules—Gen. Blair's Health—Back Pay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The White Star line was to-day compelled to show cause before the Postmaster General why its contract for carrying the mails should not be abrogated. The White Star line was represented by Judge Pierrepont and its agent, Mr. Sparks. Mr. Samuel G. Nicholson, agent of the Inman line, and Mr. Schwab, of the North German Lloyd, were present to testify as experts and to represent the claims of their companies if the contract should be abrogated. The contract with the White Star line calls for six steamers making regular weekly trips, with a forfeiture of $5,000 for every failure, with a condition for absolute abrogation in case of failure. A letter from the Postmaster at New-York was produced which stated that unless assurances of greater efficiency were secured, the exigencies of the service demand an abrogation of the contract; for, although the ships were fast, they were in a crippled condition. The letter showed that the Inman Company was fully competent to fulfill the existing contract. Between Oct. 1, 1872, the initial date of the contract, and May 17, 1873, there had been five failures. Judge Pierrepont admitted that the legal right of immediate revocation existed. The terms of the contract had been forfeited, but he urged its continuance on the grounds of expediency and equity. He maintained that the accidents had been beyond the control of the company, and that they would be able to fulfill the contract in future. In case of failure hereafter, Mr. Pierrepont insisted that the White Star line would ask no leniency. He presented a petition from some New-York merchants, requesting the continuance of the contract. Mr. Nicholson, of the Inman line, suggested that the same names that were on the petition might also be found on the petition asking that Williams & Guion be given the contract for the Wednesday mail. Mr. Pierrepont maintained that the average speed between the White Star and the Inman lines from Oct. 1, 1872, to May 17, 1873, was fifteen hours in favor of the White Star. He offered to put two additional small steamers in service, which are now in South America, and claimed to be able to leave every Saturday except June 21, for which day provision had been made. Mr. Nicholson, for the Inman line, disclaimed any desire to take unfair advantage. He reminded the Postmaster General that he had foretold these failures, and for that reason the stringent clauses had been added to the White Star contract, with the understanding at the time that the Inman line would make application in case of the failures which have occurred. The Inman line has two new steam-ships, now afloat, which are to be the fastest vessels in the service. Their semi-weekly trips precludes the possibility of failure to take the mails. He claimed that six boats could not possibly perform regular weekly service, and that the White Star line really had but five. Mr. Schwab desired to present the claims of the North German Lloyd, if the contract was to be abrogated.

The Postmaster General, Creswell, expressed the opinion that it was his duty to take an equitable and not a strictly legal view of the matter in controversy, and that it would not be just to annul the existing contract with the White Star Company on account of accidents which human skill and foresight could not wholly prevent, unless it were shown that the line had been so crippled by them as to be unable to perform the requisite service in future. This had not been done. The only new failure likely to occur being on the 21st inst., provision for which was already made, and the highly influential petitions received from New-York City in favor of the continuance of the contract, showed that the public did not regard this as an important consideration. The White Star line had been awarded the contract last October on account of its superior speed, and with full knowledge of the number of its vessels, all of which had been provided for. The service, as stipulated, and the losses since sustained would be more than replaced in a short time by the steam-ships Germanic and Britannic, which are to be larger and faster than any yet launched. In view of all these considerations the Postmaster General said he must refuse to abrogate the existing contract with the White Star line, and if its terms were hereafter properly complied with, it would continue until until the 31st of next December, when it expires by its own limitation. The various contracts for European mail service have been so timed that they will all expire together on that day, and the Postmaster General will endeavor to make arrangements for the ensuing year in such manner as to provide four mails per week for Europe from New-York City on four separate days.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There will be no publication of the modification of the Civil Service rules, that is, with the consent of those concerned, till after the next Cabinet meeting, which will be the 20th or 21st of June. One proposition before the board was whether the enforcement of the rules in the Southern States should be postponed till October. What was determined on this point is not known, except that it was not determined to postpone by the action of the board. Probably that matter was left just at present to the discretion of the executive. It is understood that local boards have been decided on to hold examinations to the extent of the appropriations and means available. The distribution of the appointments through the States on some fixed method will be a blessing to this city, as it will decentralize to a certain extent the seeking of office here, and remove a direct pressure that works mischief. There are some important changes in the application of the competitive system to promotions, the nature of which are not disclosed. There were twelve vacancies in the Treasury Department for nine-hundred-dollar positions, for which the recent examination of ladies was held. It has been decided to make the appointments in accordance with the rules under which the examination was made. The result of the examination is regarded as superb. Twenty-five or thirty of those at the head of the list were almost perfect in every respect. The only possible objection that could be made to appointing the first twelve on the list is that they are nearly all from the District of Columbia, and so were the greater proportion of all who were examined.

GEN. F. P. BLAIR'S HEALTH.

A private letter from Gen. Frank Blair, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., states that he is slowly improving in health, and that he is now able to walk a little and to use his hands.

THE COLORED CADET CONYER DISCHARGED.

The colored cadet Conyer, at Annapolis, failed to pass his examination. Several of his assailants and himself are thus placed on the same list, and as they must leave the academy there will be little occasion for settling any of the difficulties of a personal character between them and Conyer.

MR. BUFFINTON'S BACK PAY.

Representative Buffinton, of Massachusetts, who has just left the city, when questioned about back pay, says he takes all the checks that are sent to him by the Sergeant-at-Arms and puts them where they will do good. He gave six straight votes against the increase.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POSTAL-CARDS.

The agent sent to Springfield by the Postmaster General reports that no postal-cards have been printed by the Morgan Envelope Company during the past week. They have as yet furnished only 8,000,000 of the 25,000,000 ordered. The department settled on the sample card, the character of the paper, and inscription included before the making of the contract, and, therefore, its terms were plainly understood. The Postmaster General is determined, if possible, to apply a remedy to the present inferior quality of the paper, and to this end will appoint some suitable person to inspect the paper before it shall be used in the manufacture of cards, so that the work may be equal to official requirements.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Under the recent act of Congress creating a Board of Immigration Commissioners, the Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments: Dr. John M. Woodworth, J. B. Saunders, J. Fred. Meyers, Chas. Colins, J. H. Piper, and Helen M. Barnard. The last mentioned is to be assigned to the duty of reporting upon the treatment of women and children on board of emigrant ships. Dr. Woodworth will exercise a general supervision of the Atlantic sea-board. Another Commissioner will go to San Francisco, to investigate the condition of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, and others will be sent to Europe, to make inquiries and prepare full reports.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. E. R. Calhoun has been ordered to the command of the Hartford, in the Asiatic station, to proceed by the steamer of July 1 next, as the relief of Capt. E. Y. McCauley, detached and ordered to the command of the Lackawanna, relieving Capt. Paul Shirley, who has been detached and ordered home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Reorganization of the Committee of Seventy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please insert the inclosed copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

Yours truly, JONATHAN STURGES.

No. 40 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

No. 40 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET,
June 4, 1873.

James M. Brown, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Seventy:

DEAR SIR: Recognizing fully the importance of a proper committee, to perform the duty originally assigned to the Committee of Seventy, it would give me great pleasure to continue to act with the committee did I feel that its present organization was such as to promise the desired results. In my judgment the committee needs immediate and careful reorganization to be of much service to the reform movement.

I voted, last evening, for a committee charged with this duty. By a very strong vote a subsequent resolution was passed, postponing the report of this committee until September. Under these circumstances I believe I can be of more service to the reform movement out of the committee than in it. I therefore beg leave to resign my position as a member of the Committee of Seventy.

Very truly yours,
JONATHAN STURGES.

Where Were the Police?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your unparalleled generosity in always holding the precious space of your columns at the disposal of the public, has no doubt remedied us of a good many evils and acts of villainy. Allow me, therefore, to use the same channel in calling the attention of the police to the following vile act: When, last night at about 6 o'clock, the Seawanhaka, from Roslyn, had landed a part of her passengers at the foot of Thirty-third-street, and was proceeding down the East River to make her lower landings, a shower of stones was directed either against her passengers or window-panes by nearly a hundred young rascals, posted along the shore between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets. One of the missiles, of the size of a man's fist, passed my head by a hair's breadth, and had force enough to knock out a man's eye, if not to kill him outright. Will the police at once put a stop to this rascality, or will they wait until the daily chapters of murders and calamities are enlarged by another dozen of cases, the victims of which are to be picked out of a number of peaceable excursionists.

UNUM PRO MULTIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1873.

Police Surgeons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an undertone of dishonesty in the letter of "An Old Police Surgeon," which you publish this morning, which, to say the least, speaks badly for the morality of the out-going doctors.

If the Medical Board has been really honest, how is it that the "Old Police Surgeon" can so readily put his finger on the probable immoralities of his successors? The old proverb—"set a thief," &c., naturally suggests itself.

But the worst of the whole letter lies in the idea hinted at, that there can be found in the medical profession of New-York so large a number as 106 men, who have not yet been members of the Police Board, whose integrity cannot be trusted.

Is it possible that there are fifty, or even twenty-five medical men of reputable standing in this City (and the choice is only to be made from such) who, for the sake of $3 a visit, will make more visits than are necessary, or who will wink at a "feigned diarrhea or colic" for a dollar or two?

I am unwilling to believe that this is so; but if the "Old Police Surgeon" knows more about it than I do, for goodness' sake let the Commissioners pay a little more attention to the professional rather than the political qualities of the doctors who are now applying for appointment.

M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

Medical Society of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due to the members of the Medical Society of New-Jersey, the annual meeting of which was held on the 27th and 28th instants, that some notice should be taken of your record of the meeting in THE TIMES of this date, but only so far as to say that it is not correct. The "quarrel" of the Hudson District Society was speedily disposed of by its reference to the Standing Committee, and comparatively little time of the society was consumed in the adjustment of the subject. There was no "indescribable confusion," nor anything that rendered "imminent" a "riot." On the contrary, the exercises of the whole occasion were, as they always have been, quiet and dignified. Though its constituents of Hudson County came to the meeting with excited feelings, they did not disturb the balance nor interfere with the more important scientific duties of the society.

Respectfully, &c.,
STEPHEN WICKES,
Chairman of the Society's Standing Committee.

ORANGE, N. J., Friday, May 30, 1873.

One of Vanderbilt's Swindles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have done the public good service in exposing the short-comings and killings, &c., of the Vanderbilts in working the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads. I wish to call your attention to a downright intentional swindle daily perpetrated at the Central depot in the selling of drawing-room car seats through to Niagara Falls—charge $2 extra for said seat. A fortnight since I took 10:30 A. M. train for Niagara Falls, and paid $2 extra for drawing-room car seat, and was told by the official that the car—the Vanderbilt—went through. I made the special inquiry, for I was caught "just so" last March. Now, at Rochester, and without any warning or notice whatever, this car was taken off, about 10 o'clock at night, and a sleeping-car put on, which we had to take, at an extra expense, or go on by the common car, crammed full of rough, tobacco-spitting people; and please note this imposition was put upon us after assuring us at the New-York Central Depot this Vanderbilt drawing-room car would go through to the Falls, and after taking $2 each extra from us for a seat in it. Such is the management on this great railroad. This is strictly true, and was experienced by the writer and party within the last two months.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Heavy Matter Sent by Mail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, among the Washington news, is a statement that after the 1st of July public documents over four pounds in weight will be excluded from the mails. This must be a mistake. Section 134 of the Postal Code of 1872 provides: "That no package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress." I do not find that the act abolishing the franking privilege, nor the proviso abolishing all free matter whatever, affects this section.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by powders or opaque washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Foreign Indorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seems to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity expands. It has long been the standard tonic, and an approved remedy for epidemic disease in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies, and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reasons why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions, as well as in America, are very simple, and lie in a nut-shell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates, and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves indigestion, braces the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthens the physique and invigorates the constitution.

Our Summer Hats

Are light, cool, and comfortable,
Modest, dashing, or jaunty,
For promenade, negligé or traveling.
Quality and style unquestionable.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Calamities will come upon us in spite of all precaution; but it is gratifying to learn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug-stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSHMAN'S DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BEARD—GODWIN.—On Wednesday morning, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. CHARLES C. BEARD to Miss LOTTIE S. GODWIN, youngest daughter of Daniel Godwin, Esq.

☞ Bath (England) papers please copy.

BLAUVELT—STORMS.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, Tuesday, June 3, 1873, at the Reformed Church, by Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, Mr. W. F. BLAUVELT to Miss LORENTHA STORMS, daughter of Henry E. Storms, Esq., all of Nyack.

BRUCE—BRIGHT.—On Wednesday, June 4, at the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, JAMES M. BRUCE to MARY, youngest daughter of Rev. Edward Bright, D. D.

NICOLL—DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., WM. G. NICOLL, of Islip, Long Island, to PHEBE DE MILT DISBROW, daughter of Thomas L. Disbrow, of New-Rochelle.

NICOLL—NOBLE.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., Mr. JAMES C. NICOLL and Miss CORA A. NOBLE, all of this City.

RODMAN—COOKLE.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Lucius Bancroft, D. D., THOMAS HARVEY RODMAN, Jr., to ELIZABETH BURNHAM, daughter of John Cockle.

SAWYER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Lieut. HARCOURT SAWYER, United States Army, to ELIZABETH O., daughter of the late Francis A. Thompson, of this City.

SLOANE—DIXON.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. William Ives Buddington, D. D., THOMAS C. SLOANE, of New-York, to PINKIE P., daughter of Courtland P. Dixon, Esq., of Brooklyn.

TILNEY—HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday evening, June 3, at the Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, THOMAS J. TILNEY to KATIE, daughter of the late J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

WARREN—POST.—On Tuesday, June 3, at St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ZENAS C. WARREN, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to MARIE GARDNER, youngest daughter of Ralph Post, of Ravenswood, Long Island.

WILLIAMS—BRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 5, at the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, CHAUNCEY L. WILLIAMS, of Madison, Wis., to AMELIA, second daughter of Rev. Edward Bright, D. D.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—On Friday morning, the 6th, MARY LOUISA, wife of David B. Baylis.

Funeral service on Saturday afternoon, the 7th, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BEER.—On Thursday morning, June 5, ELLEN E., wife of William Beer, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] East 114th-st., on Sunday, June 8, at 2 o'clock.

GOLDIE.—At Melrose, Westchester County, on Thursday, June 5, JOHN, son of Horatio N. J. and Susan Goldie, in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 7, at 12:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Schuyler-st., Melrose. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

GROODY.—On Tuesday, June 4, JOSEPH A. GROODY, son of Michael Groody, aged 14 years, of inflammation of the lungs.

Funeral from Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Friday, June 6, at 2 P. M. Members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. A. M., are invited to be present.

HEYER.—On Tuesday, 3d inst., LOUISE TURK, wife of Whitehead F. Heyer.

Funeral services in St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends from New-York will take the boat from Whitehall st. at 1 P. M. to Clifton Landing, where carriages will be in waiting.

LANGFORD.—In Yonkers, at the home of his son, suddenly, June 3, WILLIAM LANGFORD, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, Friday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the trains which leave 42d-st. at 2 o'clock, and 30th-st. at 3 o'clock.

MERIAM.—On Thursday, June 5, ANNA MARIA MERIAM, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Minard M. Milderberger, No. 80 Carmine st.

PAULSON.—On Monday, June 2, at New-Brunswick, N. J., MATTHEW PAULSON, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Clarenceville, Long Island, on Friday at 2 P. M. A train leaves South-side Railroad depot, foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 1 P. M. for Richmond Hill, where carriages will be in waiting.

PIRSSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 5, at Raleigh, N. C., JAMES PIRSSON, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, June 3, Capt. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, in the 89th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 Second-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, June 6, at 11 o'clock.

SCHWARTZ.—On Thursday, June 5, 1873, ELIZABETH, wife of Christian Schwartz, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 353 East [illegible]-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 A. M., or from St. Boniface Church, 47th-st. and 2d-av., at 11 A. M.

SOUTTER.—June 14, at Fredericksburg, Va., ROBERT SOUTTER, aged 61 years.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, Wednesday morning, June 4, HENRY CLAY TAYLOR, aged 29 years.

Funeral on Saturday, June 7, at 9 o'clock, from the house of his brother, Capt. James Graves Taylor, near Keyport, N. J.

WADE.—On Wednesday morning, June 4, EDMUND J., son of Elias Wade, Jr.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

WAKE.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Wednesday, June 4, JOHN P. WAKE, aged 59 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The ferry-boat Roslyn will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 9 o'clock, and 24th-st., North River, at 9:10 A. M., to carry the friends of the family to and from Fort Lee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAUZE
UNDER-SHIRTS,
ONE DOLLAR.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
and
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH-ST.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATHS, No. 41 West 26th-st.—The largest and best-conducted Bath in the City. Well-trained shampooers and superior ventilation. Easy couches to keep cool in hot weather. The Oriental Baths give health, strength, and luxury.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," street, and park lamps; also, torch and key for lighting street lamps instantly. The same now used in New-York. General office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET.—Summer shoes in great variety; combine elegance and style with perfect ease. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, No. 12[illegible] Fulton-st., six doors east of Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 18[illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL. J. ALLEN & SON, late of Bond-st., have removed to No. 214 5th-av., New-York. Send for pamphlet.

FOR THE PILES USE A. W. KEATING'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT; price 25 cents. Office No. 125 Front-st., corner of Peck-slip.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, June 5, the second auction sale, in partition, of the real estate belonging to the Whitestone Land Association, was held by Muller, Wilkins & Co., under the direction of George W. Van Siclen, Esq., attorney. Three hundred and ninety-nine lots were on the map of sale, and although the attendance was not very numerous, every parcel was sold to bona fide buyers for an aggregate of $54,788. The bidding was confined to a few of those persons present who were acquainted with the value of the property, they being mostly residents of Whitestone and other parts of Long Island. The prices obtained were low, but were accepted in good faith, and no by-bidding was resorted to for the purpose of running them up, and the sale was carried through to a conclusion in a way that satisfied all the parties in interest. The particulars, in detail, will be found tabulated below. The same auctioneers also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Myer S. Isaacs, referee, the three-story high stoop brick house and lot, 21.5 by 98.9, known as No. 122 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 277 feet west of Sixth-avenue. H. Obendorffer purchased it for $15,300. James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot known as No. 27 Norfolk-street, west side, near Grand-street, to June 12, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

WEDNESDAY'S SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

The auction sale of lots situate at Newark, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., on Wednesday last, is reported as being very successful. The property is located in the Fifth Ward of that city, and thirty-two plots were sold for an aggregate of $21,490. The particulars will be found tabulated below.

PRIVATE SALES.

Wm. H. Raynor reports having sold, through Henry Smith, four full lots on the north-west corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first-street for $37,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

The auction for to-day, Friday, June 6, noticed is as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale. John J. Post, Esq., referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house and lot on the north side of Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, June 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 122 West 26th-st., s. s., 277 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5x98.9. H. Obendorffer	$15,300

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots, 5th-av. and 8th-st., n. w. corner, 102x109x10.x100; Henry Armstrong	$1,040
4 lots, 5th-av. and 9th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	1,200
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	760
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	700
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	560
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	520
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; Henry Armstrong	520
4 lots, 4th-av. and 9th-st., s. e. corner, 104x114x100x150; J. McBrian	820
2 lots, 4th-av., adjoining, 50x88x50.2x114; J. McBrian	410
1 lot, 4th-av. and 8th-st., n. w. corner, 25x181x16x142; H. Armstrong	210
4 lots, 4th-av., adjoining, 104x85x104x142; H. Armstrong	700
1 lot, 8th-st., n. s., adjoining, 25x116x25x104; H. Armstrong	250
3 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 57x157x77x164; same	750
4 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 100x147x103x157; same	700
4 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 100x147x103x138; Thos. Smith	680
4 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 100x138x103x129; H. Armstrong	700
4 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 100x129x103x119; same	720
4 lots, 8th-st., adjoining, 75x112x77x119; same	520
4 lots, 5th-av. and 9th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100; same	720
4 lots, 5th-av. and 10th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100; same	800
4 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 100x100; A. Vreeland	840
4 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	780
3 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 75x100; Mr. Hurd	600
5 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 125x100; H. Armstrong	625
2 lots, 4th-av. and 10th-st., s. e. corner, 50x117x50x122; same	320
4 lots, 4th-av., adjoining, 100x122x100x111; 9th-st., adjoining, 25x100; 10th-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x10, and 2-story frame house; Jas. Macfarland	3,300
2 lots, 4th-av. and 9th-st., n. e. corner, 50x21; same	440
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; H. Armstrong	680
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	600
4 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	680
5 lots, 9th-st., adjoining, 125x100; same	900
4 lots, 5th-av. and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100; same	660
4 lots, 5th-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100; same	720
1 lot, 11th-st., s. s., adjoining, 25x100; S. F. Crossing	170
4 lots, 11th-st., adjoining, 100x100; H. Armstrong	520
4 lots, 11th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	520
4 lots, 11th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	480
5 lots, 11th-st., adjoining, 125x100; same	650
4 lots, 4th-av. and 11th-st., s. e. corner, 100x122; same	600
4 lots, 4th-av. and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 100x115, same	600
4 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	520
4 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 100x100; same	540
10 lots, 10th-st., adjoining, 250x100; same	1,400
5 lots, n. w. corner 5th-av. and 11th-st., 132x100; H. P. Williams	800
18 lots, (gores,) 11th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 450x70x460x120; H. Armstrong	1,880
2 lots, 4th-av. and 11th-st., n. e. corner, 55x132x70x128; Mr. Brady	420
8 lots, 5th-av., w. s., between 7th and 8th sts., 197x100x87x100; Mr. Carl	1,680
12 lots, 7th-st., n. s., adjoining, 300x100x300x93; H. Armstrong	1,320
3 lots, Howland-av. and 7th-st., n. e. corner, 75x100; same	405
3 lots, Howland-av. and 8th-st., s. e. corner, 75x100x84x100; Henry Hurd	510
3 lots, Howland-av. and 8th-st., s. w. corner, 75x107x75x100; H. Armstrong	480
1 plot adjoining, forming an L, 63 ft. front on 5th-st. and 50 ft. front on Howland-av., with 2-story frame house; H. Hurd	2,550
1 lot, Howland-av., w. s., adjoining, 25x191; Mr. Carl	130
1 lot and 2-story frame stable, adjoining, 45x191; H. Armstrong	230
2 lots, 8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x139; Mr. Carl	260
7 lots, 4th-av. and 8th-st., s. e. corner, 175x170x196x100; same	985
31 lots, meadow, 8th-st. and Hurd-av., n. w. corner, 213x259x186x400; H. Armstrong	600
23 lots, adjoining, 542x332x486x150; H. Hurd	1,700
8 lots, Hurd-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 200x100; H. Hurd	128
36 lots, 11th-st., s. s., adjoining, 482x200; H. Hurd	120
48 lots, 3d-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 11th-st.; H. Hurd	235
12 lots, 8th-st., n. s., between Hurd and 4th avs., 365x100x380x147; H. Armstrong	580
8 lots, Hurd-av. and 6th-st., s. e. corner, 207x200x[illegible]; H. Armstrong	280
9 lots, 4th-av. and 6th-st., s. w. corner, 208x147x282x100; H. Armstrong	600
18 lots, 4th-av., w. s., between 9th and 11th sts., J. J. Lock	1,770
18 lots, Hurd-av., e. s., between 9th and 11th sts., James Lockie	810
1 gore plot, 4th-av., and 11th-st., n. w. corner, 50x445x440, J. J. Lock	225
13 gore lots, 4th-av. and 6th-st., s. w. corner, 427x175, H. Armstrong	625
20 lots, whole block, bounded by 6th-st., 4th-av., 8th-av., and Hurd-av., H. Armstrong	1,240
21 lots, whole block, bounded by Hurd-av., 8th-st., 3d-av., and 6th-st., H. Armstrong	540
27 lots, 3d-av., s. s., 24x413x200x436, Carl	105
40 lots, adjoining, 530x333, Carl	75

Suburban Auction Sales, Wednesday, June 4.

NEWARK, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Plot No. 36, on Ferguson-st., 25x121; Wm. Stainsby	$800
Plots Nos. 35 and 34, on Ferguson-st., 25x112; J. Masterton	1,580
Plot No. 31, on Ferguson-st., 25x102; T. O'Connor	1,000
Plot No. 32, on Ferguson-st., 25x105; T. O'Connor	800
Plot No. 59, on Merchant-st., 25x79; Michael Brady	815
Plot No. 58, on Merchant-st., 25x80; Michael Brady	680
Plot No. 57, on Merchant-st., 25x81; John Cain	675
Plot No. 56, on Merchant-st., 25x82; Wm. Reilly	675
Plot No. 50, on Merchant-st., 25x87; Wm. Reilly	680
Plots Nos. 49 and 48, on Merchant-st., 25x88; Wm. Reilly	1,380
Plot No. 47, on Merchant-st., 25x90; W. H. Barbour	675
Plot No. 46, on Merchant-st., 25x91; Wm. Reilly	675
Plot No. 45, on Merchant-st., 25x92, W. H. Barbour	670
Plot No. 44, on Merchant-st., 25x96; Wm. Reilly	700
Plot No. 43, on Merchant-st., 89x108x61; W. H. Barbour	675
Plot No. 64, on Polk-st., 25x83; W. H. Barbour	685
Plot No. 65, on Polk-st., 25x84; W. H. Barbour	670
Plot No. 66, on Polk-st., 25x85; S. Howland	680
Plot No. 67, on Polk-st., 25x86; W. H. Barbour	650
Plot No. 68, on Polk-st., 25x87; S. Howland	650
Plots Nos. 83, 82, and 81, on Clover-st., 25x100; S. Howland	1,805
Plot No. 84, on Clover-st., 25x100; G. J. Reefer	800
Plot No. 80, on Clover-st., 51x108x88; W. H. Barbour	600
Plot No. 86, on Clover-st., 25x78; W. H. Barbour	440
Plot No. 87, on Clover-st., 25x64; W. H. Barbour	350
Plot No. 88, on Clover-st., 88x49x100; W. H. Barbour	400
Plot No. 89, on Clover-st., 25x93; D. Mullins	500
Total	$21,490

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Attorney-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 25x100.5	$25,000
Bayard-st., No. 18, n. e. corner of Chrystie-st., 31.10x49.11	22,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75	23,000
3d-st., s. s., 499.5 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.7x106	13,500
25th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	40,000
27th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
34th-st., n. s., 41.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x74.1	18,000
36th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x97.6	13,800
37th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,500
38th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	59,000
38th-st., n. s., 92 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x98.9	30,000
50th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x98.9, half interest	9,500
57th-st., s. s., 130.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 15.4x100.4; also lot rear, adjoining above on w. s., 4x12	2,500
Same property	2,500
61st-st., s. s., 37 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.5	10,000
62d-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	18,500
70th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	8,000
76th-st., n. s., 235.11 w. of Avenue A, 16.5x102.2	12,000
80th-st., s. s., 200 w. of 9th-av., 20x100.8; 89th-st., n. s., 200 w. of 9th-av., 100x100.8	53,000
116th-st., s. s., 387.7 w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11	16,000
128th-st., n. s., 216 e. of 4th-av., 16x99.11	11,500
Madison-av., w. corner 86th-st., 102.2x25x14	50,300
11th-av., w. s., 75.8 s. of 96th-st., 50.4x81.8x51.2;	
11th-av., s. w. corner 96th-st., 50.4x76x51.5	21,200
11th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25.1x75	15,000
11th-av., w. s., 25.2 s. of 97th-st., 151.6x100	31,000
47th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5. Goelet lease	24,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

9th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 49th st., 57.8x162.7	$4,600

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 1,240, store, 5 years	$3,600
15th-st., No. 505 East, lot; 16th-st., Nos. 504 and 506, rear building, 5 years	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner, the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

MADISON-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER 58TH-ST.—Five lots, 320 feet from 5th-av. entrance into Central Park, all excavated; 100x120 feet; will be sold together for public building, or singly in 20 to 25 foot lots, to suit buyers, at extremely moderate rates. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD THREE-STORY brick building on West 6th-st., 100 feet west of Central-av., Long Island City. Good location. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to MARGARET GRIBBON.

EIGHTH OR CENTRAL PARK AV., CORNER 102D-ST.—The four cheapest lots for sale, facing Central Park; uninterrupted views; fine present and immense future value. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.—8TH-AV. below 57th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES, above 8th-st., at prices ranging from $15,000 to $150,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS 25X106 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M., only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET FOR SALE BY THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY:

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upward on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST!—The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

VALUABLE SEA-SIDE PROPERTY.—A very large and desirable sea-shore property *never before offered for sale*, consisting of about five miles of unexceptionable surf front, is now open to parties from first hands.

The whole will be sold together or in shares of one-tenth each.

An opportunity for a quick and very profitable operation is offered.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Black Point, near Seabright, N. J. Contains thirteen rooms. Corner lot, 200x400; more land if desired; stable and carriage room. Immediate possession. Fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; improving neighborhood. Also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st. (Bennett Building,) New-York.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot and Singer works, handsome new cottage, six rooms, marble mantels; also, another with four rooms; full lots; also, lots in fine locations; all on easy terms, on installment plan if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, offices No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. only; 2d-st., Elizabethport, every afternoon.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, AT A SACRIFICE, a cottage built and finished in the best manner, for both Winter and Summer occupation, with outbuildings and about two acres of land, situated in a lovely spot, with a full view of North River; will be exchanged for income-paying City property. Apply to ROE & MACKLIN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Nearly an acre, with water front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished, gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, OR TO LET—A very desirable house, eleven rooms, modern conveniences, at Ridgewood, near Montclair; also, building plots in sizes to suit, within walking distance of two stations, stores, churches, &c. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two; handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful, fine views; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-Place.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to
ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR GOOD TENEMENT property in New-York, a valuable country-seat and fifty acres of land in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City; free and clear. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY.—A delightful home in the best part of Philadelphia; fine stone mansion and stable; lot 100x75; small mortgage; price $50,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Large cottage with nice garden, five minutes from depot, forty minutes from Chambers-street Ferry; rent $500.
J. D. PROBST, No. 24 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—FOR RESIDENCE, above 30th-st. and below 62d-st., a desirable, wide house, well rented, in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $45,000; mortgage small. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPERTY for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

A LARGE FINE HOUSE AND BEAUTIFUL grounds at Stamford to exchange for a first-class brown-stone house, from 40th to 6 th-st.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM
IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, will POSITIVELY sell at auction, on the premises,
On MONDAY, June 9,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
a farm of fifty-four acres, at Ridgewood N. J., one mile from station on the Erie Railway. It formerly belonged to John J. Haring.

Good land, high and dry; valuable buildings and improvements; situation remarkable for healthfulness. A projected railroad will run very near (or through) the property.

Neighborhood is a superior one. The rapid growth of Ridgewood will soon bring this farm again into market in the shape of villa sites. A GREAT BARGAIN MAY NOW BE MADE.

Sale PEREMPTORY. Title good.
CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22, 1873.

Train for Ridgewood leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:15 o'clock.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction under the direction of John S. Woodward, Referee, (Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 111 Broadway, the premises Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, on a twenty-one years lease, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. Further particulars, apply to
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES
on
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
SUBURBAN CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

Poets may sing of some magical fairy-land,
"Mid grottoes and roses and rimpling rill,
But a real cosy home by a practical ocean strand,
Near steamers and railroads, more beautiful still.

'Neath the clustering grape, and the apple-tree o'er you,
From a calm peaceful home you serenely look down,
While the world's busy commerce is passing before you,
On the din and the turmoil and dust of the town.

SUCH A RUS IN URBE, SUCH AN ENCHANTING VILLA HOME.

We are now able to offer you at AUCTION SALE of 1,000 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
on the peerless Highlands of
GREAT NECK, ELM POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Great Neck, L. I.,

ON
TUESDAY, June 10, 1873,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON THE GROUNDS,
3,000 feet of splendid water-front on the Sound, and every lot a sea view.

The unparalleled demand for fine suburban villa sites for homes and investment, has induced Mr. JAMES BLACKWELL, the owner, to develop this superlatively choice bit of villa property for the market, and it is by this time unnecessary to say that his auction sales are always unreserved. The lots will be sold in parcels and plots, per lot.

EXCURSION ON THE SOUND by the FINE, STANCH STEAMER SEAWANHAKA; music on the water by GRAFULLA'S FAMED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, and the intervals of business rendered superexquisitely delightful by the inimitable funnyisms of HARRISON, the prince of humorists.

The property, heretofore held only by the wealthy, and therefore exclusive and unattainable in small parcels, is the finest ever offered on the Sound.

Free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) AND BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The five lots situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., and between 8th-av. and the Morningside Park, and within one block of Central Park.

Terms very liberal.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, N. J.,
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK
by the M. & E. R. R., Del., L. & Western Railroad. Three-quarters of a mile from Millburn and adjoining the line of the National Railway.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell on

Thursday, June 12, 1873,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Capt. W. T. McJILTON,

100 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

on one of the finest estates in New-Jersey, surrounded by churches, stores, Post-Office and improvements, and fronting on the main street of the village, the old Post-road to Morristown and Springfield, Linden and Maryland avs. THE FIRST SALE AT AUCTION EVER MADE IN SPRINGFIELD. Terms remarkably easy. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY TO 100 ACRES OF LAND, AT MILBURN, N. J., on high ground, with fine views, one mile from depot, suitable for villa plots, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Full particulars hereafter.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE MARION BUILDING COMPANY GIVE NOTICE
that they will sell on the premises,
AT MARION, JERSEY CITY, at 12 o'clock,
on THURSDAY, June 12, 1873, all
their valuable property, consisting
of St. James Hotel, 26 cottages, 927 building lots, and 75 unrivaled water fronts.

Sale positive and peremptory in partition. Terms easy. Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York; J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, UNDER FORECLOSURE.—Magnificent country-seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson. TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, on the premises, at 12 o'clock. The Mount Florence estate, of about eighty-four acres, one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad; one mile from and 800 feet above the river, with charming views of mountain, river, lake, and inland scenery; location healthy, overlooking country-seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Three miles of lawns, avenues, and walks; over 2,000 large and beautiful shade-trees, with terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; over 1,000 choice fruit-bearing trees, more than twenty buildings on the property, one being a large and elegant mansion with twenty-five rooms, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling alleys, 60 feet long; a large farm-house at entrance of grounds, and two farm cottages, beautiful Summer-house, handsome fountain, lake, and fish-ponds, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, plaintiff's attorney, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURNISHED, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, within a mile of the station; hourly trains to and from 30th-st. and other trains to and from Grand Central Depot. House well furnished; bath-room, laundry, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water; a capital carriage-house, stable, &c., and ice-house, (full;) large garden and ample lawns. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, TO A PRIVATE family, a first-class farm-house for the season, costly-furnished; location unsurpassed, with use of dairy, if desired; within fifteen minutes' walk of two depots, and thirty minutes' drive to steam-boat landing; reference exchanged. Address HOMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—AN EXCELLENT frame house, containing nine rooms, with all modern conveniences, and one acre of land; very desirably located; to lease on liberal terms from July 1, 1873, to May 1, 1875. L. F. HASKELL, Room No. 19, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-LONDON, CONN.—TO LET A FURNISHED house, stable, and one acre, for the season; price $600; elegant water views. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st., Commissioner for every State.

AT BAYONNE, N. J.—TWENTY-FIVE minutes from New-York, two houses, with every convenience, on handsome wide street; fine water view; for season or year; low rent. Apply to JNO. L. LINDSAY, No. 289 Greenwich-st., City.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, FOURTEEN ROOMS, Madison-av. and 79th-st.; ground 50x100; all modern. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR Summer or longer, near Macomb's Dam; beautiful grounds, abundance of choice fruits, stables, &c. Apply to No. 100 Murray-st., or No. 33 West 39th st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD GERMAN, American, and Irish help, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store. References investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS and very capable chamber-maid who will do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and anything; she has excellent and reliable references from parties in whose employ she was for never less than a year; City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or chamber-work and waiting in a private family; can give good references; is strong, willing, and obliging. Call for two days at No. 404 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT and respectable American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid. Address, by note, for two days, at present employer's, No. 15 East 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS—BY A young girl lately landed. Call for two days at No. 223 East 22d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two thorough Scotch Protestant servants; will give best City recommendations; last employer can be seen in this City; cook thoroughly understands her work in all branches; meats, poultry, game, fish, soup, bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; will go in City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER— Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two neat, tidy, and in every way competent young women; would do the entire work of a family; City reference speaks of them as never had more thoroughly honest experienced, willing, and respectful girls; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK AND COARSE WASHING or assist.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman; highly respectable, and recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as a very superior cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very neat, tidy young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family in the country; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; is also an excellent laundress; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT WOMAN, in the City or country, as cook or laundress; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; can furnish six years' City reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH woman, who understands all branches of cooking and general work, where she can remain; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK; MAKES excellent bread, muffins, &c.; understands meats, canning fruit, &c., wishes a situation that will be permanent if suited; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF many years' experience in first-class families, as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry perfectly; is sober and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a highly respectable young woman and a very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook, with the highest recommendation, a place in the country for the Summer. Apply Friday and Saturday at No. 74 Park-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK in the City, but will go to the country; is a good cook, and will make any family comfortable who may require her services. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—AS HEAD MEAT COOK FOR A hotel or Summer-house, or would go as pastry cook; can take full charge of either; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestants, to go together, one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERMAN woman, who is a competent cook; would assist with the washing; few better servants; best reference. Apply at 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 410 East 11th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in City or country; good references. Call at No. 93 Houston-st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred; best references. Apply at 240 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, active young girl, who has lately landed; has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking, excellent washing and ironing, and be generally useful; or will take kitchen-maid's place in a private family; well recommended for honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE and first-class French lady's maid; excellent and reliable City references from parties who can be seen; City or country, or would travel. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her work in every branch; is a fine fluter, beautiful polisher, and cannot be excelled in ironing fine garments; will work for moderate wages in a private family; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as a competent laundress; has three years' references from last place; is very highly recommended to be a neat, efficient, and trustworthy person in every respect. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a young woman; is very respectable and a good laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds fine work; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business; or as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references, and prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING neatly done by a respectable woman at her own place. Call upon or address Mrs. Brennan, No. 335 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN of experience in taking the entire care of infants and growing children; very kind and attentive, obliging, &c.; good seamstress; will make herself useful; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, who is thoroughly competent, or chamber-maid, seamstress; sews and operates neatly; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young French girl, who is a very efficient nurse and maid; City or country; has best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, who can take the entire charge of a nursery, and has the best of City references; will go to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German girl, lately landed; is a first-class seamstress and a good chamber-maid; would like a place in a German family; best recommendations from the old country. Can be seen at No. 488 9th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., fourth floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; one year's City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in a small private family as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 7 North Washington-square.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; fine fluting. Call on A. Vandervere, No. 121 West 25th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 131 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.—BY a Swede, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands all branches of his business, in a hotel, Summer-house, or restaurant. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; references for seven years, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 47 East 52d-st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant butler, having excellent references, and who is capable of taking entire charge of a dining-room, silver, &c., in a private family or first-class hotel in City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation for his coachman; has been with me six years; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; good driver, and one of the best horsemen I have ever known; being advanced in years, country place preferred; all satisfaction will be given. Address D. K. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A young American man, who thoroughly understands caring and driving horses; also can milk cows in garden, mow lawns, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is perfectly sober, respectful, and a careful driver; has best of City references. Apply to or address W. J., at Graham's saddlery-store, No. 66 University-place.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain a situation for his coachman; a faithful, sober, young, single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; safe and experienced driver; also understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful. Address Davison, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer, who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SINGLE,) as coachman; country preferred; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 73 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable man and wife, the man as coachman and the woman as chamber-maid or laundress; reference if required; country preferred. Call or address at No. 367 West 15th-st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man aged twenty-two years, who can do all branches of farm work, gardening, also caring and driving horses, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who can give best recommendations; can do all kinds of gardening, also milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; fully competent to take charge of any first-class place; City reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 199 *Times* office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, Protestant, as groom or coachman; is willing and obliging; town or country; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 40 West 33d-st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION request merchants and business men generally who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, porters, &c., to apply to WM. F. LEE Esq., Chairman, &c., 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, Protestant, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference (five years and a half) from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French waiter, twenty-seven years old; six years' references from Paris, also good City recommendations. Address for two days, B. C. D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the original Howe Sewing-machines in the following territories: New-York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Long Island. Liberal terms given both to the purchaser and agent.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 30 Bond-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a private family, who go to the country June 18, for three months. Inquire at No. 2 Rutherford-place, near 17th-st., between 3 and 6 o'clock, Friday afternoon.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man about twenty years old, who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of business in an office. Address Clerk, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO a short distance in the country. Call at No. 112 South-st., New-York, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE DE LA SUISSE Française désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants. S'adresser au Magasin de Chaussure, No. 242 6me-av., entre 15me et 16me rues.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER,
CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.

d6-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.

ap25-1aw6mF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
Executors.

d13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-1aw6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424 and 426 East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.

mh14-1aw6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUTLER,
CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

je6-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

MACHINERY.

MARINE ENGINES FOR SALE.

One beam-engine, 70 inches, 12 feet stroke.
One beam-engine, 54 inches, 12 feet stroke.
One beam engine, 38 inches, 9 feet stroke.
One condensing propeller engine, 34 inches cylinder, 23 inches stroke. All second-hand. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED ON DESBROSSES-ST. boat, CORAL EAR-RING, for which a suitable reward will be paid on leaving it at 88 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOL 3, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for sale a limited number of the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PERCENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota

RAILWAY COMPANY,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

At which price they yield over 8 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Minnesota Division

In 1871 were	$671,010 27
In 1872	995,959 68
In 1873, estimated	1,500,000 00

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.

Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 6 to 11 per cent. per annum. Also buy and sell Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railroad of Indiana.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREDERIC DELGADO,
President pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 9.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
J. M. COLEMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 6 1873. }

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873. }

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS o. this bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 393 Canal-st., TUESDAY, June 17, 1873. Poll open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

$95,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED City property, in sums to suit.
LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, commences on the *first of every month.* One dollar will begin an account. Residents of the country can remit by express, post-office money-order, registered letter, or by draft. Send for a circular. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.

ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank-books in English, French and German.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR of "Dorothy Fox," entitled

HERO CARTHEW,

WILL BE PUBLISHED JUNE 7.

16mo. Leisure Hour series, $1 25.

HOLT & WILLIAMS, New-York.

JUST ISSUED,

A new work of thrilling interest and historical value,

THE GREAT RIOTS OF NEW-YORK,

from the Slave Riots of Colonial times to the Orange Riot of 1871. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished author of "Sacred Mountains," "Napoleon," &c. Illustrated. $2. Containing authentic accounts of

The Slave Riot	1712	The Flour Riot	1837
Negro Riot	1741	Astor Place Riot	1849
Doctors' Riot	1788	Police Riot	1857
Election Riot	1834	Dead Rabbit Riot	1857
Abolition Riot	1834	Bread Riot	1857
Five Points Riot	1835	Draft Riot	1863
Stone Cutters' Riot	1835	Orange Riot	1870
Orange Riot	1871		

AGENTS WANTED.
E. B. TREAT, No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, TENDERS, &c.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 15, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, for furnishing and delivering such rations as may be called for for the light-vessels and tenders, and for rock light-stations which are or shall be in this district, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1873, to the 30th June, 1874, inclusive—the rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, (and to be stated in the bid accordingly,) in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form part of the contract, and of which copies may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for rations for light-vessels, supply-vessels, tenders, and rock light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject all bids which may not be deemed advantageous to the interests of the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
L. H. Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 16, 1873. }

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the River Hudson, between Albany and Troy, and between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1873. }

SEALED BIDS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office for the purchase, in lots of 100 to 500, of about 2,000 Whitney's, 1,800 Colt's, and 1,200 Remington's revolvers, (navy-size, calibre .36,) with 604,000 rounds of paper ammunition, to be delivered to the successful bidder or bidders at the New-York or Washington Navy-yards.

The bids will be opened at 12 M. on the 19th of June, 1873, and the Department reserves the right to reject all which are not deemed satisfactory.

The bids will be addressed to "Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for purchase of navy revolvers and ammunition." WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 15, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 17, 1873, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
C. A. H. McCAULEY,
Second Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EXTENSION of pile dike at Rondout Harbor, New-York, will be received until noon of July 7, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18	Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25	Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2	Parthia, Saturday, July 5

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 7, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..................$60, $90, $100, currency
Returns........................$160 and $130, currency
Steerage.......................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India.........Sat., June 7	Assyria......Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11	Anglia.........Sat., June 28
Australia.....Sat., June 14	Castalia.....Wed., July 2
Columbia.....Wed., June 18	Europa.........Sat., July 5
Victoria.......Sat., June 21	Trinacria....Wed., July 9

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT..................Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON.......................Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND.......................Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN...............Wednesday, Aug. 6
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr.......July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..............July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..July 16, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..................DAURE....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS....————....Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier [illegible] P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).............June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)...........June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).............June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..............June 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..........................June 18
PEMBROKE............................July 8
GLAMORGAN..........................July 30
PEMBROKE............................Aug. 20

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.......................$55 currency.
Steerage.............................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China.

For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Havana direct,
LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, June 6, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship
C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander,
will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage price, First Cabin, currency.............$75
Steerage, gold...................................30

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 4.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.............................June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR............................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.........Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d......1:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d..........7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.......2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.........8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th....10:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th........4:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 8th.......6:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th........3:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 3d.......9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d........12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th.10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d.........1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.......11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 5th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th..........4:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th.......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th........6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One new steam-tug, 70 feet×15½ feet×6½ feet hold; engine, 17×17, with fresh-water tanks. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st. Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:40 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:55, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6.00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ehrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER desires to do office work for a lawyer on salary; any necessary reference given. Address W. M. O., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,353.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings in the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed), HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT K. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. F. SMITH, bankrupt.—No. 3,493.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the factory lately carried on by said Wm. F. Smith, on the southerly side of East Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, in said City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy, of said bankrupt: One lot of old iron, one desk and iron safe, work-benches, one lot of glass, one old stove, and lot of sandries.—New-York, June 2, 1873.
JOSIAH FLETCHER, Assignee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Naval Station, Annapolis, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., the United States schooner America, of 100 tons, with masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c., as she now lies.

An inventory of the articles to be sold with her may be seen on application to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 500 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins. At 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Mountain Oranges and Palermo Lemons, cargo Madcap, and can be seen on Pier — East River. Immediately after, within, 500 cases Valencia Oranges, ex Scotia.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS, Vines, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 16 Dey-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and from a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1873.
CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, Assignee,
No. 81 Franklin-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE OSWEGO FALLS BROWN-STONE QUARRY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Oswego Falls Brown-Stone Quarry Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

NO. 3,985.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED P. EDGERTON, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred P. Edgerton, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1873.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my23-law3wF* No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT a clerk in this City, is going to Minnesota or the Pacific coast to settle; he has a few thousands capital, and wishes to find some one in the same condition to join him, either as partner or simply companion; no lazy, sentimental fellow, simply desirous of change, wanted, but one willing to "rough it" in the broadest sense of the term. Address T. A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.

Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY No. 29 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, FINE LONDON-MADE HARNESS, a specialty. Pad-Leathers of new and tasteful patterns; Park Saddles, suits of Summer horse-clothing. All guaranteed of very best quality and latest West-End, London, styles, at fair prices.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A WHITE CALCUTTA PONY FOR SALE.—Is the smallest pony in the country; is a perfect child's pet; is sound and kind in all harness, free from all vice or tricks; can be used by an invalid lady; also, phaeton and harness to match, with saddle and bridle for miss or boy; sold on account of sickness of child. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.
E. H. BROWN.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, BLACK points, full mane and tail, six years old, sound, kind in single and double harness, and fast traveler. Can be seen at stable of Dr. E. B. MIDDLEBROOK, 78th-st., near 3d-av.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—BLACK POINTS; 15½ hands high; sound, stylish, kind; superior under saddle; fit for all use. Inquire for JOHN, private stable, No. 140 West 50th-st., in court, rear, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

STABLE WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS stable, either to lease or purchase, in neighborhood of 4th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.
Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,
SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED,
LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 14, and positively remain open until Oct. 1.
For terms, &c., address M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

COZZEN'S WEST POINT HOTEL.

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—Access, via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open. L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER. Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,

Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE having been remodeled and enlarged will be open for the reception of guests June 9. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, $3 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address
JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company.
D. A. CROWELL.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, on Hudson, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade.
G. H. CARSWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May.
JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ABUNDANT shade, ample grounds, location unequaled for health; plenty of fruit and milk; large rooms; accessible by rail and boat; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ARCOLA HOUSE, Arcola, N. J.—One hour from City, by Midland Railroad; newly furnished rooms, single and en suite, for families; terms, $8 to $12 per week. Call Thursday and Friday, at No. 158 East 34th-st.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND for the City and County of New-York give public notice that they will Receive Applications and Issue Licenses for the Sale of Strong and Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale and Beer in accordance with the Laws of the State of New-York, on and after MONDAY, June 2, 1873, at the following rate of License Fees which have been established by this Board, viz.:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For storekeepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquors, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of, or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or other immoral or unlawful purposes.

Applicants will please apply in the following order:

From the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, from June 2 to June 7, inclusive.

From the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, from June 9 to June 14, inclusive.

From the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, from June 16 to June 21, inclusive.

From the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, from June 23 to June 28, inclusive.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws has been opened in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No money received after 3 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
JOHN R. VOORHIS,
Commissioners of Excise.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

FERNANDE This and every evening until further notice will be produced, by permission of Mr. Augustin Daly, the original adaption by Mr. Hart Jackson of the famous Parisian Comedy, ETHEL
FERNANDE FERNANDE, ETHEL
FERNANDE with ETHEL
FERNANDE MISS AGNES ETHEL ETHEL
FERNANDE in her great original part of ETHEL
FERNANDE FERNANDE. ETHEL
FERNANDE Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT as CLOTHILDE. ETHEL
FERNANDE Saturday next first matinee of FERNANDE. ETHEL
FERNANDE Seats may be secured six days in advance. ETHEL

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, benefit of Miss JENNIE LEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 14, benefit of Mr. EDWARD LAMB.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
by
DION BOUCICAULT,

MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS. TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT. Miss Katherine Rogers, Mr. Allerton, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levick, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Fawcett, (both by permission of Mr. Daly,) Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. Becks, Misses Blaisdell, Bell, Bate and Burroughs.

SCENERY.
EXCHANGE-PLACE.
A BOUDOIR, FIFTH-AVENUE.
A MUSICAL MATINEE ON MURRAY HILL.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE. YORKVILLE.
BROAD-STREET, (By Night.)
THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE TOMBS.
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.
THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER A CONCERT-SALOON.
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD.
THE "NEW IDEA."
MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.
BEGINS AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
624 BROADWAY. 624
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

LAST SIX NIGHTS LAST SIX NIGHTS of America's Grimaldi and New-York's special favorite,
GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX,
AND HIS GRAND SPECIALTY,
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Last appearance of all the FAVORITE ARTISTS.
LAST TWO
HUMPTY DUMPTY
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1873,
first appearance of those charming
COLEMAN SISTERS.
See bills of the day.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.

3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ENTIRELY REFITTED AND DECORATED.
EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING...........EVERY EVENING
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR.........MR. FELIX I. EBEN
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

SATURDAY, June 7,
WEDNESDAY, June 11,
SATURDAY, June 14,
TUESDAY, June 17,
THURSDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, June 21.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. S. SUMNER,
No. 29 East 35th-st.,

Has several suites and single rooms to be vacated through this month by her regular boarders, to offer until Sept. 1, with or without private tables, at Summer prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Desirable location for Summer. Rooms to let at Summer prices, permanently or transient. References exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING JUST leased a very desirable residence on Madison-av., opposite Madison Park, and fourth door below Union League Club, can offer to gentlemen superior rooms with breakfast; house, and all appointments, strictly first class. Apply at No. 31 Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished second floor to be vacated the 11th of June, to let with private table, if desired; can be seen from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A party of gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms; breakfast if desired; everything new and strictly first class; terms moderate; references.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—FIRST-class location, near Madison Park, between Broadway and 6th-av.; large double and single rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; moderate prices. No. 30 West 26th-st.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, at Summer prices; central location; five minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, single rooms; French spoken. 134 East 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen, at No. 151 West 36th-st.; also single room; terms to suit.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board; private American family; real home comforts. No. 29 Leroy-st.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, BATH-room.—$6 one room, $8 two; private family. No. 78 East 53d-st. References.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH-ST.—THIRD-story rooms, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 38 WEST 33D-ST.—SUMMER prices; board; large and small rooms; families and gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN private house, No. 15 3d-st.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large and single rooms. Summer rates.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board, for the Summer or year.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A LADY AND six boys, during July and August, near the Catskill Mountains; must set a good plain table; four rooms required. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 12, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, and upward.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. 1 stamp. Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in the country.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.

MADELEIN MOREL.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock and matinée SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock, the powerful original drama, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled

MADELEIN MOREL.

Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Roberta Norwood; Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Chapman.

MADELEIN MOREL MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) June 7, at 1:30.

*** MONDAY, June 9, benefit of Miss MORRIS.
*** WEDNESDAY, June 11, benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) TO-MORROW, SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, will be given for the LAST TIMES, the famous ROMANTIC DRAMA, in three acts, entitled

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Louis dei Franchi, Fabian dei Franchi,	The Corsican Brothers.	Mr. CHARLES FECHTER

*** MONDAY, June 9, Mr. FECHTER will appear in Victor Hugo's magnificent play,

RUY BLAS,

which will be produced with entirely new scenery, but will be presented for six nights and one matinée ONLY, it being, positively, the FAREWELL WEEK of the GREAT ACTOR!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEXT THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873,

A MAGNIFICENT CHARITY MATINEE, under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,

in aid of the Furnishing Fund of the Asylum for Foundlings of the City of New-York, in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

will last from 12 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and will comprise a selection of Every Favorite Current Attraction. Every Eminent Dramatic and Musical Artist now in the City having volunteered to appear during the Matinée in a selection of their most popular performances.

*** The ADMISSION will be ONE DOLLAR to the promenade of any part of the house.
*** Reserved Seats will be TWO DOLLARS.
*** The sale of seats commences at the Fifth-avenue Theatre and Grand Opera-house this Friday morning, June 6, at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

EDWIN BOOTH............Proprietor and Manager
In consequence of the early departure of
MISS NEILSON
for Europe, the Management is reluctantly compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of this Celebrated Artiste,
and of
AMY ROBSART,
As played by her at the Drury Lane Theatre, London,
FOR OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS as LEICESTER.
Matinée on SATURDAY NEXT at 1:30.
The curtain rises at 8 o'clock, precisely.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
Seats may be secured for any of the closing nights of Miss NEILSON, at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF FRANK MAYO.

EVERY EVENING AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.	The popular young artist, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in Murdoch's new and BEAUTIFUL IDYL of the backwoods called DAVY CROCKETT. NEW SCENERY! MECHANICAL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS! First times of the favorite actress, MISS ROSA RAND.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.	The celebrated tragedian, Mr. E. EDDY, in his remarkable and unequaled impersonations, in the drama of MONTE CRISTO, with all the original effects.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of Programme Every Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4; at the usual places.
PRIVATE BOXES $2 EXTRA.
Every THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST NIGHTS.

AZRAEL; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.
Maffitt and Bartholomew.......Clown and Pantaloon
LULU. THE SENSATION GYMNAST, LULU.
Mme. Lannier, Mlle. Lupo.....Grand Corps de Ballet
SUPERB TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYtecnic branch will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Dr. L. BRADLEY will read a paper *On the Dissociation of Water by Heat as the Cause of Steam-boiler Explosions*. Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, Principals.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Academic Course to meet demand.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9:00 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE WILL DEVOTE two hours per day to teaching the higher English branches in New-York City, to classes or pupils, beginning in September or October; references: President Porter and Prof. Coe, of Yale College. Address H. S., New-Haven.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Work of the New Board—Condition of the Department—Charges Against Warden Brown.

When the new Commissioners of Charities and Correction assumed office, they were prepared for a good deal of hard work in the way of reform and reorganization, but the herculean nature of the task has become apparent only within the last few days. The new Commissioners commenced their work by an inspection of all the institutions under their care. This inspection, although necessarily cursory and made more with a view of familiarizing themselves with the different departments than for purposes of change and reorganization, revealed an amount of—to characterize it mildly—mismanagement and extravagance truly appalling. Almost everywhere they went glaring abuses forced themselves upon their attention. Incompetent officials, wretched discipline, or oftener no discipline at all, and waste and willful extravagance, met them on every side. Where and how to commence the work of reform were questions not easily solved. To remove the heads of departments summarily and fill their places with new men, necessarily unfamiliar with the routine work, would involve dangers of a serious nature, while to commence with the lower officials would be equally dangerous. The subordinates newly appointed, subjected as they would be to the pernicious influence of the old heads of departments, would run the risk of becoming vitiated before the principal offenders could be removed. The Commissioners, therefore, contented themselves with discharging a number of obviously useless officials, reducing the extravagant salaries paid some others, and dismissing a few who were clearly unfit to hold any office whatever.

A more thorough reform is deferred until the new Commissioners can make a rigid examination of the management of the different institutions. Not the least of the difficulties that have arisen spring from the number and character of applicants for the offices made vacant by the dismissal of dishonest or incompetent officials. Politicians have persistently pestered the Commissioners for places, without any regard to the fitness or ability of the applicant to discharge the duties of the position sought. The new Commissioners wish it distinctly understood that no person will be appointed to fill any position who does not possess all the qualifications necessary to an efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

THE FREE-LABOR BUREAU.

Two days ago the Commissioners commenced an investigation into the workings of the Free-labor Bureau in Mercer-street. Curious to relate, one of the first things lighted on in the course of the examination was a report of the old board condemning the present system upon which this department is worked, and recommending the abolition of the office of superintendent, and the introduction of several other reforms. It is true this report never found its way into the newspapers; indeed, it was never adopted by the old board, and it is reasonable to suppose was only framed as a sort of salve to the sensitive official consciences of the defeated Commissioners. The result of the first day's examination was the removal of the superintendent (an entirely useless officer drawing a salary of $3,500 a year) and four superfluous clerks. The janitor was also dismissed for cause. The clerical force has been reduced one-third, and the salaries of the remaining clerks reduced from $1,000 a year to $800 and $600, according to the positions they occupy. In the place of the Superintendent a chief clerk will be appointed at a salary of $1 500. The Commissioners have the best reasons for believing that the Free Labor Bureau has not been free to all. Special attention, it is said, was paid to certain classes to the exclusion of others equally deserving. In this connection some astonishing revelations are expected.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST WARDEN BROWN.

In the midst of the investigation of the Free Labor Bureau, the Commissioners were called away by a more pressing matter. President Laimbeer having occasion to visit the Park Hospital, inquired why it was that several women who occupied the wards, and whose condition did not warrant their remaining in a reception hospital, were not removed to Bellevue. Dr. Fleuers, the resident physician, said they were not retained by his order, and intimated that abuses existed in connection with the matter which had never been brought before the old Commissioners, for the reason that the party implicated had sufficient influence with them to nullify any charges that might be made against him. This led to further investigation on the part of Commissioner Laimbeer, and resulted in the discovery of a terrible state of affairs. Three women, two of whom had been inmates and one a nurse, had made charges against Warden or Steward Brown of taking improper liberties with them while in the hospital. Their names are Lucy A. Story, Mary Hayten, and Bridget Hardy, the nurse. Mr. Laimbeer sent at once for these women, and with some difficulty secured their attendance. On Tuesday Commissioners Laimbeer and Bowen commenced the investigation in the Park Hospital with closed doors. Pages upon pages of testimony were taken, not one line of which could be presented in a decent newspaper. If one-tenth of the charges are true that have been sworn to by these women, Warden Brown is certainly not a fit person to remain in charge of any public institution.

Commissioner Laimbeer says that it was a matter of no small difficulty to restrain his feelings of anger and rage while listening to the evidence. The nurse, Bridget Hardy, had been employed in the hospital for ten months, but resigned some weeks ago. She testified to having frequently heard and seen Brown insult the female patients in the most brutal and revolting manner. Mrs. Lucy A. Story is a Southern lady of culture and refinement, a stranger in this City, and a teacher by profession. She was knocked down by a Broadway stage, and taken to the Park Hospital, where she remained two weeks. She had been asked the most insulting questions by Brown, and she had seen him insult other women. Mary Hayten had been taken sick in the street, and removed to a station-house, and subsequently to the Park Hospital, where she gave birth to a child. She testified to receiving the most brutal indignities at the hands of Brown.

The accused when brought face to face with his accusers denied their assertions flatly, but Mr. Laimbeer said the women at sight of Brown evinced a disposition to offer him personal violence. The report of the Commissioners on the investigation will soon be in readiness.

By next Saturday a general clearing out will take place in several of the institutions referred to in this article.

The Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee of this County was held last evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. N. B. Maclay in the chair. A long discussion on the by-laws took place, on a motion to distribute copies of them in each Assembly District. Mr. John Fox proved that certain sections had been "smuggled" into the printed copies of the by-laws, and he moved that the distribution be suspended, which motion was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization of the General Committee was also held last evening to take into consideration the vote passed at the last meeting of the General Committee recommending the expulsion of Alderman McCafferty from said committee on account of his having recommended to the Mayor and others Terence Farley for Police Commissioner, and W. Hitchman for Fire Commissioner, both of whom are opposed to Tammany Hall. It is understood that Mr. McCafferty appeared before the committee and satisfactorily explained his conduct, for the whole subject was laid on the table.

Arrest and Escape of a Convict.

Philip Winslow, alias Burke, a notorious law-breaker, who escaped from the State Prison at Auburn some months ago, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Jeremiah Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who recognized him in the street. The prisoner was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station in Mulberry-street, where he was searched, but managed to conceal a revolver, which he slipped up his coat sleeve, and the officer failed to find it. He was handcuffed, and the officer started along Mulberry-street with his prisoner to take him to Police Head-quarters. When opposite No. 237 Mulberry-street, Winslow sprang into the hallway, and slipping the revolver out of his sleeve presented it at the officer. The latter, taken completely by surprise, sprang back, and the prisoner fled into the rear yard, and notwithstanding the fact that he was handcuffed, climbed over the fence and passed through an alley-way adjoining the old station-house in Spring-street, and made his escape. In the report sent to the Central Office Mahoney claims to have given chase to the fleeing convict, and to have fired two shots after him, but no persons in the neighborhood heard the shots, as far as could be ascertained. The matter is now under investigation, and if Mahoney is found to have been at fault, charges will be preferred against him. Winslow was convicted of burglary, and had a number of years to serve when he escaped from Auburn.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair, and all the members present with the exception of Messrs. Clausen, Lysaght, Monheimer, and Van Schaick. Although it was understood that the Mayor would send in several nominations for Police Justices, less interest than usual was manifested in the proceedings of the board by the public, a very small lobby only being present.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from the Broadway and East-side Stage line for permission to run down Cortlandt-street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. McCafferty asked whether any award had yet been made for the publication of the *City Record*.

The Chairman said he had not received any official notification of the fact.

Several communications were received from the Mayor, one inclosing the report of the Fire Marshal for the year, and one inclosing a letter from Walter F. Jones, offering to the City for the sum of $2,500, a portrait of De Witt Clinton, painted by Col. Trumbull. The letter was referred to the Committee on Fine Arts.

Another communication was read from the Mayor, calling attention to the expected arrival in this City of the remains of the late James L. Orr, Minister to Russia.

In connection therewith a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Kehr, McCafferty, Ottendorfer, Cooper, and Morris, a committee to take charge of the arrangements for the reception of the remains.

The Chairman announced the following changes in the standing committees of the board: Aldermen Clausen as Chairman of the Committees on Finance, Public Works and Roads, in place of Alderman Gilsey, and as Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Places, in place of Alderman Monheimer.

An elaborate report was read on an application for the placing of a pump at the north-east corner of Church and Thames streets. The committee state that they consider pumps "obsolete institutions," and recommend that the request of the petitioner be refused.

The report was adopted.

A communication was read from the Mayor nominating Alfred T. Ackert and Solomon T. Streeter for Police Justices.

Mr. McCafferty moved to lay the nominations on the table.

Mr. Cooper said that there were no more important positions than these under the City Government, and they should be filled by honest, capable, and intelligent men. In order that these conditions might be carried out, he would propose a certain project that he had in his mind, and this was to refer all the nominations for police justices to the Committee on Law, or to a special committee, for this committee to hold a meeting and invite thereto the public and the members of the Bar to discuss the merits of the various candidates.

Mr. McCafferty renewed his motion, which was adopted, all but Mr. Cooper voting for it.

The board then adjourned.

Police Justices—Board of Aldermen—Movement to Remove Mr. Vance.

Although it was known that two nominations for Police Justices would be sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, very little curiosity was evinced in regard to the matter. No one appeared to have the least idea as to who the lucky men would be, and when the names had been read no one seemed to know who the gentlemen were. All the members of the Board of Aldermen declared, after the brief session of the board had closed, that the nominees were not their men and that they knew nothing about them.

It is said that the Mayor will, in making the remainder of the nominations for Police Justices, select lawyers only. He stated to a gentleman who was anxious to know what the chances of some of the present incumbents were, that if he made a selection from them, those who did not get appointed would think they were unfairly treated, whereas if he rejected them all there could be no complaints on that score. This, he said, was a Reform Government, and he thought it was necessary to put in new men. This would seem to dispose of the chances of Messrs. Dowling, Ledwith, and others who have been trying hard for reappointment. Among the candidates whose chances are believed to be best is John H. Welch, who sat for some years as a Police Magistrate at the Tombs and the City Hall. He is indorsed by some of the first lawyers in the City. An adopted son of ex-Gov. Fenton, the Mayor's private Secretary, Mr. Wilder, and a son of Mr. Myer Stern, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, are also said to be candidates for nomination. The list of candidates has been carefully looked over by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and some twenty or thirty names have been indorsed by them.

The paragraph in THE TIMES of Wednesday relating to a movement to supplant Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was the subject of conversation around the City Hall yesterday. It was not denied that such a movement is in contemplation, but there will be considerable difficulty in carrying it out.

The Nominees for Police Justices.

Solomon T. Streeter, one of the nominees for Police Justice, is about thirty-five years old. He is a member of the law firm of Sampson & Streeter, No. 21 Nassau-street, and has acted as counsel for the Department of Public Buildings. He is a resident of the Seventh Assembly District, a Republican, and strongly indorsed by Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, and a number of prominent Republicans.

Alfred T. Ackert, also nominated for Police Justice, is about thirty-three years old, and a lawyer, doing business at No. 9 Pine-street. He studied law in this City, and afterward practiced the profession in Poughkeepsie. He left that city about two years ago, and has since resided in the Eighteenth Ward in this City. It is said that he was at one time a member of Assembly from one of the up-river counties. Mr. Ackert's first appearance in City politics was as a Reform Democrat. He next became a member of Tammany Hall, and appeared on the General Committee of the organization as a delegate with Mr. Samuel Tilden from the same Assembly district, and is now the Secretary of the committee. He is an ardent follower of Mr. Tilden, and whenever that gentleman has had any measure to urge upon the attention of the General Committee, or has been assailed at its meetings, Mr. Ackert has supported and championed his friend and patron. His energetic co-operation with the "Great Whisperer" caused, yesterday, the epithet of "Sammy Tilden's Man Friday" to be applied to him more than once, and on inquiry it was ascertained that Mr. Tilden strongly indorsed him for the position.

Reception of the New-York Colored Regiment.

The New-York colored regiment, Col. Swift, gave a reception to their friends last evening, at the armory, north-west corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The regiment has only been organized since last Fall, but during the Winter the attendance has been large, and the men have been attentive in their drill. Last evening the armory was tastefully decorated with flags, and two tents were erected near the officers' room. The colored band of the regiment supplied the music, and a promenade concert, with dancing was enjoyed. Among the visitors from other regiments were Col. Spencer, Fifth; Col. Stetson, Seventy-ninth; Col. Lockwood, Capt. Webber, and Lieut. Cardoze of the Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Kipp, Seventh; Capt. Keegan, Fifth; Capt. Horton, Thirteenth; Lieut. Shermott and Capt. Tallman, Ninth; Gen. Knox, members of the staffs of Gov. Dix, Gen. Shaler, and others. The evening's enjoyment was appreciated by all.

Burglars Captured in Newark.

On Wednesday afternoon the Newark detectives found a quantity of property hidden in a wood-pile near the shoe-store of William Jalus, of Montclair, N. J., and the property having been identified as that stolen from the above store on Monday night, it was thought the thieves would probably come for their plunder. Detective Wambold was set to watch the place, and during the evening two men came and commenced removing the property. They were immediately arrested, gave the names of Frederick Meyer and William Muller, and were committed for trial. The property was valued at $300.

On the same night William Eichenbush was arrested, at his residence, on River-street, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of J. M. Mentz's fancy goods store, on Broad-street. On searching the house the stolen property was found and identified, and Eichenbush was committed.

Yesterday morning a man giving the name of Frank Hudson, and his residence as No. 63 West Twenty-third-street, New-York, was also arrested while in the act of selling some stolen property.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From street openings, improvements and interest	$8,805 18
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest	45,672 88
From market rents and fees, market cellar rent, &c., &c.	3,707 10
From Croton water rents	7,122 10
From permits to make sewer connections and sale of vitrified sewer pipe	821 85
From licenses and fines	992 75
From permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, &c., &c.	2,796 00
Total	$69,917 86

PRISON REFORM.

Lecture by Mary Carpenter—Addresses by Prominent Gentlemen.

In All Soul's Church, last evening, Miss Mary Carpenter delivered a lecture on "Prison Reform." Rev. Dr. Bellows opened with a prayer, and ex-Gov. Haines, of New-Jersey, delivered an introductory address. A great question, he said, was, What could be done for the suppression and prevention of crime? It appealed to the minds of statesmen, legislators, and Christians generally. The recent International Convention, at Cincinnati, was attended by many distinguished persons, and had good results. The unanimity was remarkable upon all prominent points. The object of international conventions of that character could only be a discussion of the best means for the repression and prevention of crime. A strong, firm, impartial administration of justice was one way of effecting this. Punishment should surely follow guilt. This may seem severe, but if the courts invariably deal out punishment to the guilty at the same time they protect the innocent, then crime must necessarily decrease; but no decrease can be expected so long as lawbreakers feel that they may, by improper means, procure immunity from punishment. The speaker alluded to Miss Carpenter's efforts for prison reform, and then introduced Rev. Dr. Wines, who said he would not waste time in approaching what he had to say, knowing those assembled were anxious to hear the voice of Miss Carpenter. The National Prison Association was moved by no morbid sympathy for criminals. They sought legislation under which all lawbreakers must suffer for their deeds, and the prevention of crime by an honest, active, vigilant police, who would drive criminals into honesty or into prison. The idea was to make arrests and punishments equal in number the crimes committed. There was something better than to punish, and that was to prevent crime. The self-imposed study of the Prison Association was to devise the best means for the establishment of reformatory associations in all the States, and their modification where already existing. As it was not likely, no matter what efforts may be made, entirely to suppress crime, the question of prison treatment was important. There were many recent instances of remarkable reformations, both here and in Europe, which the speaker referred to. This could not be continued, however, if the work of the association were not actively prosecuted. Agitation was necessary; the public were to be kept alive to the needs of the society, reports of criminal statistics were to be gathered, and information was to be circulated; but all this could not be carried on without money. And for this work at least $20,000 a year was needed. The association had two years' existence, and so far received about $13,000; it was, therefore, but a skeleton of what it aimed to be, and needed support.

Miss Carpenter came forward at the conclusion of Rev. Dr. Wines' remarks. She said that the subject was peculiarly fitted for the place they were assembled in. Only in Christian lands could such an association thrive. The sentiment of humanity was strongly aroused in the past at the horrible tortures employed upon prisoners. Their true treatment must be a question of great importance. In the only prison she visited in the United States she was gratified to notice that everything seemed to have been constructed with a view to a humane treatment of the inmates. But with all this how very few were there that return to society any better than they entered. One prisoner whom the speaker met there had entered prison at nearly forty-five years old. At an early age he commenced a career of vice, determining as he grew older to persevere in his course of theft. Some idea could be formed of the mischief resulting from organized crime when one reflects how much of evil could be worked by a single criminal following his unlawful pursuits for so long a time, apart from his influence in creating criminals. Miss Carpenter spoke of the treatment of convicts in various British prisons, showing how the inmates of certain penal institutions were improved by giving them at first a severe punishment, by humbling them in every way, and raising them as their conduct warranted. They were watched closely and marked every day. Previously the prisoners, who were all allowed to mingle, were noticed for an indifference to all opportunity of improvement, but when finding that good conduct directly benefited them, they are reported to have embraced every chance of pursuing their own advancement, though among the most deeply steeped in crime. She described in detail the working of the ticket-of-leave system carried on so successfully by Sir Walter Crofton, and the benefits conferred upon inmates of penal institutions who labored in an effort to shorten the term of their sentence. With this in operation, she said convicts were stimulated to exertions for their own elevation, who would otherwise be altogether indifferent to such considerations. She instanced the thorough reclamation of Machonochie in Norfolk Island, Obermaier in Bavaria, Montesinos in Spain, Crofton in Ireland, and Sollohub in Russia, as evidence of the work that may be done in restoring to society even the greatest outlaws. Criminals must have inducements to avoid crime, and must feel that it is a life of danger to pursue. They must not be regarded as cut off from society. For this end, aid societies were needed. They had in England numerous prisoners' aid societies to help the convicts out on ticket of leave. These societies she considered of the utmost importance. No convict prison could any more clear a country of crime than a hospital could prevent disease. Both were to aid in curing those evils. She asked to be excused for remarking that the system of changing the wardens and keepers of prisons as politics changed, was the most destructive of all prison discipline.

Crime was the most expensive thing from which a nation suffered, and should receive much attention. Persons repeatedly convicted should be visited with severe punishment and longer terms of imprisonment. In institutions for juvenile delinquents there should be family influence, even though artificial, some one representing the father and some one the mother. There should be no unnecessary restraint of children confined for first offenses, and they should feel that they were brothers and sisters. Reformatory institutions for juveniles were gotten up by benevolent persons in England, and after being inspected by the Secretary of State obtained the right of legally detaining juvenile offenders, being conducted independent of the State. She had seen some of the benevolent institutions of Boston, and was pleased with them. After returning her thanks for the reception she received, she concluded her address.

Rev. Dr. Bellows occupied a few minutes at the close in severely censuring the present laxity of morals and denouncing the condition of judicial administration, which makes possible such crimes as that of young Walworth.

The Heat Yesterday.

The aspect of yesterday morning was a subject of much anxiety to the many interested in the great event of the day—the regatta. The rain which had fallen before dawn somewhat toned down the rising temperature of the morning. Light, fleecy clouds, moving lazily eastward, dotted the blue sky, occasionally obscuring the sun and throwing a grateful shadow around. No breeze, however, scarcely a "catspaw" strong enough to raise a ripple on the surface of the smooth and tranquil waters. Ships rode lazily at anchor in the Upper Bay, their ensigns drooping on the halyards, and already awnings were being rigged up—notably on the Spanish squadron—in anticipation of the coming heat. And gradually it became evident that more than the patrons of aquatic sports would feel a lively interest in the weather. At meridian the sun's rays shot down uninterrupted from a clear sky, sending the mercury up to 79°, and Broadway and other leading thoroughfares running north and south, became uncomfortably hot. As the afternoon advanced the state of affairs was becoming decidedly unendurable—80°, 82°, 84°, 85°—and perspiring humanity became alarmed. A nervous anxiety to examine the thermometer was manifested by sweltering and gasping individuals, and a reeking crowd, whose faces had assumed the hue of boiled lobster, surrounded Dickinson's glass at No. 3 Park-row, in the vain hope of discovering that something had gone wrong with the zodiac. One ponderous individual with streaming brows gave it as his decided opinion that "it was the hottest day of the season,"—it was something "——ishly hot," and looked fiercely about to see if any person would dispute the point. No one present being inclined to contest the assertion, he heaved a sigh and departed snail paced, recounting as he went, to a luckless companion, a story commencing, "When I was stationed in Dum Dum, near Calcutta." At 4:30 P. M., it had reached 88°, the highest range indicated by the thermometer at the same period for the last four years. The foliage of the trees, forced into a premature luxuriance by the alternate rains and heat, soon exhibited the effects of the torrid atmosphere, and became limp and drooping, and their verdure gradually disappeared. Later in the afternoon the glass fell, and a respite was had from the burning atmosphere. The seventies were reached, and a brief breathing time was had, but as the night wore on apace it again took an upward course, and at 11½, 80° was indicated. Notwithstanding the great heat—unprecedented at this period of the year—but one case of prostration is recorded, that of Henry Dar, aged twenty-seven years, of No. 534 Sixth-avenue, who was overcome at Broadway and Canal-street, and taken to his home. With a comparatively lower temperature last week, there were six cases of prostration by heat, none of which, however, ended fatally.

THE TURF.

Third Day of the Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, June 5.—First race—Purse $600; for horses that have never beaten 2:50.

SUMMARY.

Carroll's blk. s. Winthrop Morrill, Jr.	4	1	1	1
Mace's b. g. Tip Allen	1	2	2	2
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Lizzie Keeler	2	3	4	5
Dugrey's g. g. Ben. Smith	3	4	3	3
Roden's g. g. Gen. Tweed	7	5	5	4
Bigley's b. m. Grace	5	6	dis.	
Wright's g. m. Village Maid	6	dis.		

Time—2:34¼, 2:33¾, 2:34¾, 2:32¾.

In the pools Ben Smith was the favorite, Winthrop Morrill, Jr., the second, and Tip Allen the third choice, and the balance in the field.

Second race—Purse $1,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:32.

SUMMARY.

Brown's g. g. Bristol Bill	1	1	1
Dugrey's br. m. Lida Picton	4	9	2
Carroll's s. m. Highland Maid	8	2	6
Dustin's br. g. Frank Palmer	2	7	7
White's ch. m. Fanny Fern	3	5	3
Howland's ch. s. Prince Allen	5	3	5
Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	6	4	4
Worcester's b. g. Sam. Curtis	7	6	8
Wright's s. g. Constitution	9	8	9
Webber's blk. g. Royal Mike	dis.		
Gelden's br. g. Carthage Boy	dis.		

Time—2:31½, 2:29, 2:29¾.

The races were largely attended.

Trotting at Fleetwood and at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

The trotting at Fleetwood Park was unusually attractive, yesterday, and created much excitement among the spectators. The contest was for a sweepstakes of $450, between the s. g. Fred, ch. g. James K. Polk, and the b. m. Topsy. Six heats were trotted before the decision was arrived at, and the spectators left the course satisfied at having witnessed the best and most stubbornly-contested trot of the season. Before the race Polk was the favorite at $20, Topsy selling for $18, and Fred $15. The first heat was taken by Polk, which made him a greater favorite. The second was a dead heat between Polk and Fred, when the latter became the favorite. Fred won the third heat, and he became the favorite at five to one over the field, but the fourth heat was won by Topsy amid much enthusiasm. Polk was now *thumping* badly and was allowed to withdraw, and Fred won the next two heats. Thus ended an excellent afternoon's sport.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, June 5.—Sweepstakes, $450; mile heats; best three in five; in harness.

J. D. McMann's s. g. Fred	2	0	1	2	1	1
D. Pfifer's b. m. Topsy	3	3	3	1	2	2
G. N. Ferguson's ch. g. Jack Polk	1	2	2	3	dr.	

Time—2:33¾, 2:32, 2:34, 2:35, 2:34, 2:37¼.

There was a match trot for $500 at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday between the bay geldings Plumber Boy and Rinaldo, which, after five well-contested heats, was won by the first named.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR-GROUNDS, Long Island, Thursday, June 5.—Match $500, to 300 pound wagons, and driver; mile heats, best three in five.

Owner's b. g. Plumber Boy	1	2	2	1	1
Owner's b. g. Rinaldo	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:52; 2:54¾; 2:54½; 2:50¾; 2:55¾.

THE GREAT RACE TO-DAY.

This afternoon American Girl, J. W. Conley, and Nonesuch, are to trot for a special purse, and the affair promises to be exciting. American Girl is to go to wagon, with full weight, Conley to wagon, catch weight, and Nonesuch in harness. If the weather is fine very fast wagon time may be anticipated, as American Girl is in fine condition for fast work, and if the others beat her in the handicap they will be obliged to trot very low.

BASE-BALL.

A Poor Affair Yesterday on the Union Grounds.

The Atlantic and Resolute Clubs played on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, the first game of their championship series, in the presence of between 400 and 500 persons. The play as a whole was wretched, and the miserable umpiring of Mr. Martin made it still worse, he failing to call either balls or strikes, as the rules require. The Resolutes were very heavy indeed with the bat, knocking Britt's pitching with the greatest ease. Clinton and Austin were the most effective in this respect. For the Atlantics Boyd made a clean home run in the third inning, driving the ball down between left and centre field. The following is the score:

RESOLUTES.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
D. Allison, c.	1	3	5	2	Pearce, s. s.	1	1	0	5
Booth, r. f.	2	3	0	0	Burdock, 2d b.	1	0	3	2
Austin, c. f.	3	3	4	0	Boyd, r. f.	1	1	0	0
H. Campbell, p.	0	1	0	1	Barlow, c.	0	0	2	1
A. Allison, l. f.	2	2	0	0	Britt, p.	0	1	0	0
Clinton, 3d b.	2	4	1	1	Ferguson, 3d b.	3	3	4	6
Loughlin, 2d b.	0	2	4	4	Remsen, c. f.	1	2	3	0
Fleet, s. s.	1	1	0	4	Pabor, l. f.	2	3	0	0
M. Campbell, 1st b	1	1	13	0	Dehlman, 1st b.	1	0	11	0
Total	12	20	27	12	Total	9	9	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	2	2	2	1	0	4	0	1	0—12
Atlantic	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	0—9

Runs Earned—Resolute, 5; Atlantic, 3.
Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.
First Bases by Errors—Resolute, 5 times; Atlantic, 11 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Resolute, 16; Atlantic, 18.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals play the Philadelphians to-morrow, on the Union Grounds.

All games on the Union will be called at the usual hour—3:30 o'clock—instead of 4, as announced some days since.

Considerable interest is manifested among the members of the Stock Exchange and Gold Board over a challenge game of base-ball, to take place on Tuesday afternoon of next week, between selected nines from the banking-houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Henry Clews & Co. As the respective nines are doubtless more familiar with fractions and figures than expert at batting and catching balls, a vast deal of fun is anticipated over their exhibitions of awkwardness and unavoidable indulgence in "muffs."

Defeat of the Bostons.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A large assemblage gathered this afternoon to witness the game of base-ball between the Bostons, of Boston, and the Philadelphias, of this city. Theodore Bomeisler was chosen umpire. The following is the score, by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Philadelphia	4	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	8—22
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1—8

Runs Earned—Philadelphias, 3; Bostons, 2.

The Regatta Postponed Until To-day.

The announcement that the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club would take place yesterday, attracted an immense concourse of people to patronize the various steamers that had been advertised to accompany the race. It however became apparent from an early hour of the morning that the race would be reduced to a mere drifting affair, although some sanguine individuals hoped that as the day advanced a breeze would spring up, but they, together with the thousands of spectators on board of the numerous steamers and yachts that started to accompany the contesting vessels over the course, were, as subsequent events turned out, doomed to utter disappointment. A start was effected at 11:32 A. M., the Viking being the first boat to pass the line, followed in quick succession by the other yachts entered. The Buoy No. 8½, off the South-west Spit, was not reached by the leading vessel until 1 hour 26 minutes, when it became apparent to the greatest novice in sailing matters that, on account of the almost dead calm that prevailed, the race could not be made in the specified time, eight hours. The committee, therefore, notified all the yachts that the regatta would be postponed until to-day, the start to take place at the same time and from the same place as assigned yesterday.

Determined Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon, an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was noticed sitting on the wharf at the foot of Sixty-seventh-street, East River. Suddenly the stranger sprang to his feet, and, drawing a knife from his pocket, cut his throat in a fearful manner. He then leaped overboard and was drowned before aid could reach him. His body was not recovered. The deceased was a tall man, and dressed neatly in dark clothes. A black felt hat which he had worn was afterward found floating on the water, and was secured by the police. On the lining were the initials E. J. C., and the hat, it is expected, may lead to the identification of the suicide.

An Assault Upon Cadet Conyers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Navy received a telegram to-day from Annapolis, announcing that Midshipmen Young, of Mississippi; Butterfield, of Kansas; Lockett, of Georgia; Rowan, of West Virginia, and Munn, O'Keefe, and Gridley, of New-York, have all been concerned in an assault upon the colored Midshipman, Conyers, by attacking him with stones. The riotous Midshipmen had all failed in their examinations, and will be dismissed from the Academy, regardless of this offense. They are now in close confinement. Conyers is not seriously hurt.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Geo. M. Ramsay will lecture before the Liberal Club this evening on "Atmospheric Motion and its Effects."

The agents of the missing steamer George Cromwell, overdue in New-Orleans, are still without news of the vessel.

John E. Simmons, the murderer of Nicholas R. Duryea, will be arraigned to-day at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Dr. L. Bradley will read a paper before the Polytechnic Association, this evening, "On the Dissociation of Water as a Cause of Steam-boiler Explosions."

The Employing Horse-shoers' Association met last night, when it was announced that the differences resulting from the late strike have been entirely settled.

Gen. McClellan will present to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Bellevue Gardens, on the 4th of July, the colors prepared for the regiment by the ladies of Tipperary.

The annual closing reception of the Literary Class of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will take place to-morrow evening, in the large hall of the Union.

The payment of pensions was continued yesterday at the Custom-house. Among those who received their pay was Isaac Denike, of Yonkers, a hale old man of ninety-three years.

Seven sailors of the German vessel Chena, arrested for desertion, were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday and committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await further examination.

A resident of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, complains of the intolerable stench caused by "dumping" sour swill and ashes into the water lots in that vicinity.

Officers Dolan and Moore, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested John Milldrum and John Waters, on suspicion of being the burglars who entered the jewelry-store, No. 206 Chatham-street, on Tuesday night.

The closing drill of Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. McKinley, took place last evening at their armory, south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and was celebrated by a promenade concert and strawberry festival, given by the company to their friends.

The trial of Simon Donau, one of the Spring Valley distillery gang, jointly reindicted with Christopher Hood, was brought before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The case will occupy some days, and is the last of the criminal cases to be tried this term.

The funeral of William E. Albertson, the engineer of the steam-ship Hope, which was sunk by collision at Hell Gate on the 25th of May, the engineer dying at his post, took place, yesterday, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Stephen H. Erwin, No. 137 Norfolk-street. The remains were taken to Evergreen Cemetery. An attempt to raise the Hope is in progress.

Large numbers of the Stock Exchange brokers attended the yacht race yesterday, and transactions in stocks were remarkably light in consequence. It is expected that Jay Gould, Horace F. Clark, President Tracy, and many of the heavy stock operators, will return from Chicago at the close of the present week, and that business in certain stocks will begin to grow more lively.

Owing to the false economy practiced by the Board of Police in removing four of the telegraph operators at Police Central Office, and leaving but two to perform the duties, it was found impossible last night to transact the business of the office; and Superintendent Matsell was compelled to detail Sergt. James Nicholson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to assist the operators on duty.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John G. Dunham, whose death resulted, it was alleged, from his having been beaten about the head by Frederick A. Kircher and John Jahn, at their lager-beer saloon in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, on Sunday last. The evidence completely exonerated Messrs. Kircher & Jahn, and they were discharged from custody.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Louisa D. Mott, widow of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, were held yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Houghton, and the pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Leveridge, Joseph B. Varnum, James B. Nicholson, Charles Anderson, H. D. Routh, and Dr. Flint. The remains were taken to Green-Wood and deposited in the vault.

BROOKLYN.

During May nineteen fires occurred in Brooklyn, the total loss being only $38,750, against an insurance of $116,250.

Messrs. Frankin Woodruff, D. R. Benedict, and H. H. Wheeler were yesterday reappointed Commissioners of the Board of Election for 1873.

The provisions of the new charter, now awaiting the Governor's signature, add forty-seven persons to the various departments of the City Government, and increase the salary list by about $175,000.

Yesterday the jury in the case of Mary Lee against William Young & Co., bankrupt wholesale clothiers of New-York and St. Louis, returned a verdict of $41,823, the full amount claimed, for money loaned the defendants.

The corner-stone of the new Tabernacle, to be erected by the congregation of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, will be laid at 4 P. M. to-morrow, on the site of the former tabernacle. Rev. Drs. Prime, Crooks, and Dowling will perform the leading portions of the ceremonies.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening, James Whitney, aged two and a half years, of No. 240 Hamilton-avenue, while playing near his residence, was run over by a lumber-truck, driven by John Ryan, and fatally injured, the child's skull being fractured and his teeth knocked out. Ryan was driving at a furious rate at the time of the accident, and after the event drove off still more rapidly, although pursued by the police. He was, however, captured at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, and locked up in the Third Subprecinct Police Station.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Alexander Middleton, of Morrisania, committed suicide by hanging himself, Wednesday last. He had accumulated property valued at $30,000.

Jacob Hadley, colored, known in Mamaroneck as "Friday," went alone in a boat to catch fish in the Sound. Yesterday morning his body was picked up on the beach at Larchmont Manor. It is supposed that he was accidentally drowned.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Board of Health, at its last meeting, resolved to prohibit the holding of Sunday-schools in the old St. Paul's Church at Tompkinsville, for the reason that the cellar is filled with water, which renders the building very detrimental to the health of the children.

The bark Curacoa, which was run down and sunk in the Lower Bay, on Monday last, by the French steam-ship Ville du Havre, was raised on Wednesday evening and towed up by the Coast Wrecking Company's tug-boats to their dock at Stapleton. The cargo will be taken out, after which she will be righted and towed to the dry-dock for repairs.

NEW-JERSEY.

For the first time Elizabeth is to have a free letter delivery. The Postmaster General has ordered the appointment of six carriers.

The freeholders of Union County have voted $500, and the members of the Bar have contributed $700, toward the establishment of a law library.

A laborer named Hugh McGrath, living at No. 45 Seamen-avenue, Newark, fell from the bridge of the Newark and Hudson Railroad over the Passaic, at 5 o'clock yesterday, and was drowned.

Mary O'Slanen, a well-known shop-lifter, belonging in New-York, was yesterday arrested by Capt. McHonney, of the First Precinct, Jersey City, in the act of stealing a quantity of guipure lace from the fancy-goods store No. 44 Newark-avenue.

Charles McKenna, a clerk in the employ of Gregory & Hyde-clark, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with swindling Daniel O'Connell, a resident of Troy, out of $19, under pretense of securing him employment on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 58 cars reported to arrive, 1,496 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,718 head, or 454 cars, against 596 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock to operate with, at about yesterday's prices; heavy Cattle are no better; light Cattle are in good demand; sales, 56 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,246, at $5 50@$6 12½; 84 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 1,153 to 1,356, at $6 10@$6 12½; 54 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,058 to 1,237, at $5 85@$6; 100 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,213 lbs., at $6 10; 83 head Kansas Steers, averaging 1,175 lbs., at $6 25; 19 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,225 lbs., at $5; 46 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 910 lbs., at $4 85; 42 head Illinois Stockers, ranging from 963 to 986 lbs., at $5 47½@$5 60; 72 head Canada Steers, averaging 987 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,200 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week; the market was active at yesterday's advance, and all the stock in the yard was disposed of; sales, 2,161 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 71 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $5 50@$5 80; 105 head State clipped Sheep, ranging from 82 lbs. to 128 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75; 11 head State bucks, averaging 110 lbs., at $4 50; 221 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $5 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,400 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week; the market was without life; six loads remain in the pens unsold, owners asking $5 30, and buyers are refusing to offer over $5; Eastern buyers are out of the market; prices are nominally $5@$5 30.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; under more favorable Eastern advices the market was rather more active, but prices were unchanged; sales of Good Shipping Steers at $5 20@$5 40; Choice, $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 85@$6; a drove of through Texans, the first of the season, averaging [illegible] lbs., brought $3 40; shipments yesterday, 1,800. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; with as many more left over from previous receipts; market fairly active at 10c@20c. lower; sales at $4@$4 20 for Fair to Choice; $4 25@$4 35 for assorted lots; closing dull; shipments, 11,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market quiet at $3 50@$5 50 for Common to Choice.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Cattle fairly active; ¼c. higher; very best on sale to-day, 6¾c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5¼c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 5¼c.@5¾c.; receipts, 1,096; sales, 1,037. Hogs—Demand good; supply fair; sales of corn-fed at 7½c.@7¾c.; stillers, 7c.@7¼c.; receipts, 7,461. Sheep—A full supply; moderate demand; ½c.@¾c. lower; closed with a downward tendency; sales of common to fair at 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@6c.; receipts, 4,533.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, June 5.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 15¼@16 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 18@18¼ ₩ cent. premium; 60 days' gold, 38@38½ ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 39@40 ₩ cent. premium; on London, 60 days, 50@51 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days, 33@34 ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Corn firmer at 60c. for Yellow, and 60c.@62c. for White. Oats sold at 45c.@46c. Whisky dull and lower at 94c. for Louisiana; 95c. for Cincinnati. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 128¾; New-York Sight, ¼c. premium. Gold, 117¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits of Turpentine higher at 41c. Rosin quiet at $2 30 for Strained; $2 60@$2 75 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 05 for Hard, and $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3.

For other markets see Third Page.

[Advertisement.]

The handsomest productions of the season are those inimitable Hats introduced by KNOX—the elegant "Beaver Cassimere" and the picturesque "Drab Felt." Buy your Hats at KNOX's, in the Prescott House.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—George E. Typring, Mrs. L. M. Perkins, W. Powers, wife and child, J. M. Mills, J. B. Mills, C. A. Lincoln and wife, P. S. Burrall, Charles Williams, wife, and child, John Hayes, Myles P. Costello, J. T. Love, A. B. Mackinnon.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun Sets.....7:27 | Moon sets..2:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.3:42 | Gov. Island..4:21 | Hell Gate...5:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Havana, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Ariel, (Br.,) Jones, Port au Prince, Porto Cabello, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; Frisia, (Ger.,) Mayer, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Constantine, (Ger.,) Jolleshine, New-Orleans, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Esau, (Aust.,) Massasso, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Damon, (Dutch,) Van der Heyden, Rostock, Jno. Zittlosen; Abraham, (Aust.,) Malkovich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Louisa, (Norw.,) Dahley, Denmark, Tetens & Bockmann; Success, (Ger.,) Behrendt, Danzig, Funch, Edye & Co.; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Dickmann, Port Natal, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Hevisch, (Aust.,) Heggia, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Rockland, (Br.,) Desmond, Cow Bay, C. B., C. B. Swain & Co.; Little Fury, (Br.,) Munroe, London, E., Heney & Parker; Gem, Rose, Bridgeton, (Barbados,) D. Trowbridge & Co.; Amelia Emma, Carter, Port Royal, S. C., Walsh, Field & Way; John Kendall, (Br.,) James, Wilmington, N. C., G. F. Bulley; Jaboatos, (Brazil,) La Cunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Albatross, (Nor.,) Johannessen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie, (Ital.,) Savarese, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Buccleugh, (Br.,) Jackson, Galveston for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Perraux, (Br.,) Berdon, Maracaibo, C. W. Bertaux; Freedom, (Br.,) Kings, Windsor, N. S., H. P. Brown & Co.; Mary A. Holt, Higgins, Mayaguez, P. R., B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardiner, Port-au-Prince May 22, St. Marc 26th, and Gonaives same day, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Gentoo, (of Boston,) Linnell, Mejillones March 11, via Hampton Roads June 3, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Smyrniote, (of Boston,) Howes, Messina 25 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Russell, Howes & Co.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Barbados,) McVey, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to order—vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with produce and 2 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Boynton, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with 240 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Finback, (of Boston,) Olliver, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sea Lark, (of Lubec,) Miller, Milk River, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to order.

Schr. Pacific, (of Addison,) Perry, Shulee, N. S., 13 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. J. Harris, (of New-Haven,) Hudson, Baracoa, 13 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. D. Currie, Burrell, Georgetown, D. C., for Glastonbury, Conn.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Fish, Providence.

Schr. Hyne, Oliver, Richmond, with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. M. V. Cook, Faulkner, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sangatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. D. Kahn, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Justina, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Providence.

Schr. Chas. L. Levering, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breese, Bartlett, New-Bedford, for Trenton.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Norfolk.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Norfolk.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, Richmond.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnets, Alexandria.

Schr. Idaho, Crockeron, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Corlies, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. A. L. Leach, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, Tooker, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. L. & D. Fisk, Baker, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Voorhies, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; Ariel, for Port-au-Prince; City of Merida and Lagos, for Havana; Albemarle, for Bermuda; Magnolia, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Chanticleer, (of London,) Purdy, from Colombo, for New-York, with a cargo of plumbago, &c., to Fowler, Crampton & Co. Sprung a leak at sea, and put into Trincomalee where she will discharge.

Bark Orion, (Norw.,) Ellenhusen, from Belfast arr. 4th, and anchored at S. W. spit, for orders; came up to the City this P. M.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Scotland, from Baltimore; brigs Star, from Cardenas; Eliza Stevens, from Matanzas; M. C. Haskell, from Port Johnson; schrs. Minot Light, from San Salvador; Ira D. Burges, from Charleston.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; ship Mary Durkee, from Antwerp, and bark Kate Williams, from St. Michael's.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston.

Sld. bark Frank Marion, for Havre; and schrs. Armeda Hall, for Boston; Wm. Fisher, for New-York, Frank Water, for Georgetown, D. C.; E. A. Hooper, for Jacksonville, and Nellie Bell, for Orient, L. I.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 5.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Zulma and Pleiades, from Matanzas; Norma, from Bremen; Hornet, from Guantanamo; brig Caroline Eddy; bark Stella.

Passed out, bark Fama, for Havre.

The U. S. ship St. Marys was towed up to the Norfolk Navy-yard to-day.

LEWES, Del., June 5.—Passed in, barks Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp; Marie, from Bergen, Norway, seeking freight; Horace Scudder, from Messina, via Palermo; brig Reaper, from Bilboa.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Arr. bark Provencale, from Doboy. Sld. steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; schrs. Lizzie Batchelder, for New-York; W. F. Cushing, for Fernandina, and Donna Anna, for Providence.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.
DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

European Steam-ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Bristol, [illegible] from New-York [illegible].

SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Frankfurt, [illegible] from New-Orleans May 16, [illegible] night.

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE
OF
VALUABLES.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED IN THE CITY AND VICINITY, FREE OF CHARGE.

WADE & CUMMING,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,
UNDER THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
BOYS' SUITS, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.
MEN'S SUITS, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30.

BROKAW BROTHERS
OFFER THEIR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
ALPACA COATS,
FLANNEL SUITS,
WHITE DUCK VESTS,
CHEVIOT SUITS,
FOR
Boys, Youths, and Men,
AT
LOW PRICES.
4th-av., Opposite Cooper Institute.
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
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ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
NO. 41 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.
Cable Transfers Upon Vienna [illegible].

MEN'S, BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S
SUMMER SUITS
MEN'S SUITS, $8, $10, $12, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $4, $5, $6, $8.
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CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

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BORDEAUX WINES,
IN WOOD AND GLASS.
MEDOC, ST. ESTEPHE, ST. JULIEN, MARGAUX, CHATEAU LA ROSE, CHATEAU MOUTON, CHATEAU MARGAUX, CHATEAU LAFITTE, AND CHATEAU LATOUR. ALSO, THE WHITE WINES.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
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on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
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Tickets for sale at Railway Stations.
☞ 20 Cents a Day will buy $3,000 Insurance.

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WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERSTAND horses and general work on a country place. Apply at No. 24 Old-slip.